

Menem to take office on June 30

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — President-elect Carlos Menem said Tuesday he would take office five months early on June 30 — the day President Raul Alfonsin paid he would resign. "We are willing, totally willing, to assume the direction of the Argentine republic on that date, and try to hope to be the president of the nation (Alfonsin) will put on me the presidential sash," Menem told Radio America in an interview. Alfonsin, whose term officially ends Dec. 10, announced Monday evening he would leave office June 30 because of Argentina's economic crisis and his inability to handle it. His decision to resign was a surprise to many, as he had previously said he would not resign until after the end of his term. The two men failed to agree on an early transition, however, and Menem had rejected the possibility of taking power before the end of Alfonsin's term. After Alfonsin announced Monday he would step down June 30, Menem said it would be "impossible" for him to take office in three weeks. In that case, Menem's younger brother, Eduardo, would have been named interim president in his capacity as provisional president of the senate.

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Jordan, India reach broad agreement on \$1.2b joint projects

By Mariam M. Shahin
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first Jordanian-Indian investment meeting ended here Tuesday with a broad agreement to set up three phosphate/fertiliser-related projects at an estimated cost of \$1.2 billion.

In a statement containing a partial review of deliberations during the two-day event, Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Khalid Abu Hassan announced the agreement.

Addressing the closing session, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said a "winning" of the Jordanian and Indian chambers of industries could enhance the role of both Jordan and India in not only bilateral trade but also in regional trade.

The Crown Prince pointed to Jordan's current trade collaboration with Turkey as an example to follow. The Crown Prince noted that Jordan's geographic location made it an investment window in the region and that increased trade with Europe was a eventual goal.

Noting that the success of meetings was not measured by luxurious follow-up meetings but by the success of agreements made, he hailed the latest agreement made on the phosphate ventures.

The Crown Prince expressed hope that the next 24 hours, during which businessmen from both sides are expected to continue discussions, would hopeful-

ly yield more agreements on joint ventures in various industries. He said he himself would lead a Jordanian trade and industry delegation to India sometime in November this year.

The Crown Prince also informed the meetings that the Amman Chamber of Commerce would have its name changed to Jordan Chamber of Commerce within the next few months.

According to Ali Dajani, a senior advisor to the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Arab Pharmaceutical Company (APC) was offered chemicals for medical use, i.e. the production of antibiotics, by Indian companies.

He said that the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and the Indian firms, Modi Enterprises and Reliance Industries Ltd., were negotiating joint ventures which would produce 600,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid, at a cost of about \$400 million, to be established at Chidiya, in India.

The projects would be using two million tonnes of raw phosphate and 200,000 tonnes of sulphur from Iraq. An Iraqi delegate attended the concerned meetings Monday.

Negotiations have also begun for India to buy 500,000 tonnes of Jordanian cement, according to Rangan Singh, the head of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

During Tuesday's morning session, Singh told participants that Iraq was an important trading partner to both Jordan and India and that the two countries could play an important role in the reconstruction of Iraq.

In what appears to be a yet untouched field of cooperation, representatives of textile industries in Jordan and India agreed to work towards joint ventures to increase Jordan's textile exports, particularly to Europe. At present Jordan exports JD 1 million in clothing garments to Europe although its market quota is much higher.

India on the other hand has already reached its quota and is seeking new outlets for both finished garments and textiles.

Through Jordan, members of the Indian delegation suggested, India could market its textiles, labels and designs and Jordan could produce and subsequently export more finished garments.

Abu Hassan said that feasibility studies were being made on possible cooperation between Jordanian and Indian textile industries.

Abu Hassan said he hoped a follow-up mechanism would enable delegates to enhance joint projects and thus ensure their success. Further details of agreements made during the two-day conference would be announced Wednesday, he added.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan attends the Jordan-India investment round table, which

was attended by teams of businessmen and industrialists from both countries (Petra photo)



ACC premiers meet today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The prime ministers of the four Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) states — Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen — meet Wednesday in Cairo to prepare for the first formal ACC summit after the founding meeting of the council in Baghdad in February.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid will leave for Cairo early Wednesday leading the Jordanian delegation to the meeting, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. The Cairo meeting will prepare an agenda for the summit, due to be held in Alexandria Friday, it said.

The first session of the summit will be dedicated to electing a secretary-general for the ACC, according to reports.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will chair the meeting, which will be attended by His Majesty King Hussein, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The summit will also review and endorse statutes and legal



Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker

authorities for the ACC's various institutions and discuss ACC general policies on mutual cooperation and coordination in the economic field and approve recommendations on air, sea and land transport among the four states and organisation of movement of labour force among them. They are also expected to study and approve a legal agreement among the four countries.

The delegation accompanying Sharif Zaid will include Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Ibrahim Izzedin, Justice Minister Rafiq Al Wazni, Planning Minister Ziad Fariz, Royal Jordanian Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Ali Ghandour and the director of the Prime Ministry.

Army destroys 11 W.Bank homes, arrests over 50

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops demolished four Palestinian homes and sealed seven and announced Tuesday the arrests of more than 50 Palestinians in a sweep in the occupied West Bank.

Army chief Lieutenant-General Dan Shomron said officials were studying whether Israel could speed up procedures for expelling activists in the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising.

The army said its crackdown in the West Bank was aimed at suspected stone-throwers and those using firebombs in their resistance.

Troops destroyed one home and sealed four in the West Bank's largest town of Nablus, where a spokesman claimed they uncovered a cell of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) mainstream Fatah group.

He said the army arrested 49 members of the cell suspected of throwing firebombs at soldiers, businesses and Israeli government offices and of attacking Palestinians they believed to be cooperating with the Israeli authorities.

Troops also detained a group in the West Bank town of Jenin suspected of attacking a policeman last October. The soldiers demolished two homes there, one

after Israel's supreme court rejected the owner's appeal. They blew up a house in Beit Ummar village and sealed three in other villages overnight because of attacks and anti-Israel protests.

Israel has come under fire from Washington, its closest ally, for demolishing and sealing homes of suspected terrorists.

Shomron told a parliamentary committee that expulsions of Palestinian activists might be carried out while still on appeal and any of the expelled whose appeal succeeded would then be allowed to return.

Defying international condemnation of the measures, Israel has expelled 47 Palestinians to Lebanon since the beginning of the uprising. None won appeals to the supreme court against the orders.

The defence ministry's coordinator for occupied territories said authorities were also considering reopening West Bank schools closed for most of the academic year, Israel Radio said.

The army turned back a group of 15 Israeli peace activists and Palestinians who tried to enter Dheisheh refugee camp near Bethlehem.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, a military court jailed two Palesti-

nians, one for two years and the other for two-and-a-half years, for "inciting violence." It sentenced a third Arab to 20 months for attacking an army patrol.

Since the start of the Palestinian uprising in December 1987, troops have demolished 730 buildings in the West Bank and Gaza Strip leaving more than 8,000 Arab homeless, an Israeli human rights activist said Tuesday.

Zehava Galon told a Jerusalem conference that troops razed 500 structures built without permits. 190 homes of Palestinians suspected or convicted of "security" offences and 40 for other reasons.

Palestinian leaders from the Gaza Strip appealed Tuesday to U.S. Ambassador William Brown for America to step up its efforts to get the Middle East peace process started.

The request came as Brown made his first trip to Gaza since he assumed his post last December.

"We strongly suggested there has to be more serious intervention on the part of the United States to get people moving," said Gaza lawyer Faysel Abu Rahme, who attended a luncheon meeting with Brown. Two Gaza physicians also participated.



Chinese crowd around unofficial pictures of the June 3 assault on Peking's central square

Peking spreads dragnet

PEKING (Agencies) — Chinese authorities Tuesday broadcast a wanted list of 21 top student leaders of the pro-democracy movement, urging citizens to turn them in to local police.

Border guards, meanwhile, went on alert throughout the country to prevent an escape by Fang Lizhi, the dissident hiding in the U.S. embassy to avoid arrest on government charges he led a series of demonstrations that triggered the new repression.

The issuing of the wanted list appeared to confirm that top student leaders had escaped the security dragnet set after the military attack on pro-democracy demonstrators June 3-4.

Twenty-one students were pictured on nationwide television and their names were read on Peking radio. At the top of the list were Wang Dan of Peking University and Wu'er Kaixi and Chai Ling of Peking Normal University, the major figures in the student-led movement for a freer China.

"Wu'er Kaixi is one of the big heads of the organisation. He spoke all over to fan the flames of the movement," the television broadcast said.

The television broadcast videotape, taken by a hidden camera, of Wu'er Kaixi eating at a "certain high-class hotel" with his girlfriend May 29. It also showed him speaking through a megaphone at pro-democracy rallies.

"From this we can clearly see the ugly face of the student union leaders," the announcer said. The broadcasts included details such as height, skin complexion and accent of the wanted students.

Television also gave detailed descriptions of a woman who since the army crackdown smuggled out an emotional tape recording describing the bloodshed. At crucial points in the seven-week student protest movement, Chinese leaders stressed the patriotism of the students and said they would face no reprisals after the protests finished.

Official media Tuesday continued to stress the massive crackdown on "counter-revolutionary hooligans" across the country in the wake of the military action against the Peking demonstrators in which hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed.

At the same time Premier Li Peng, in a headline speech to the state council (cabinet), said what had started as a student protest in Peking had degenerated into a counter-revolutionary rebellion.

"If he had imposed martial law and called in the troops, the country could have fallen into a counter-revolutionary rebellion which could not have been suppressed."

Li said clearing the square was an initial victory. "Now the remaining task in front of us is to restore order and attack the counter-revolutionary elements."

Li emerged apparently strengthened from the martial law episode, in which he appeared to deal a knock-out blow to his reformist rival, Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang.

Zhao took a more conciliatory approach to the student protests and seems to have paid the political price. He has not been seen for almost four weeks and is believed to have lost his job.

One possible pointer to his eventual successor was the presence at Tuesday's state council meeting of politburo member Qiao Shi.

Qiao holds no government post, and was described by state television as conveying to the meeting "last week's key policy speech by senior leader Deng Xiaoping on the crisis. Analysts said this indicated he had Deng's confidence."

Earlier Tuesday, the state-run Beijing Daily reported that leaders of independent student and labour unions that spearheaded the pro-democracy movement have begun to surrender to authorities.

People who surrendered would "be treated leniently according to the facts of their crimes," the report said, but others would face severe punishment.

The Chinese government has given police and soldiers nationwide the right to shoot "rioters and counter-revolutionaries."

The media already have announced more than 1,000 arrests of people involved in anti-government demonstrations. Only one student leader in Peking, Guo Hailong, has been reported arrested.

In the latest report, nationwide television said Tuesday that 48 leaders of student and worker independent associations in Shaanxi province had been detained.

Li told Tuesday's meeting "a small number of countries" had spread lies about China's suppression of the student-led protest.

Gorbachev, Kohl pledge disarmament, European unity

BONN (Agencies) — The Soviet Union and West Germany pledged Tuesday to turn their military machines into defensive forces and work for a more united and democratic Europe.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Helmut Kohl issued the pledge in a six-page document meant as a guidepost for bilateral relations into the 21st century.

"War can no longer be a tool of politics," said the document, the first of its kind that Moscow has signed with a Western country.

"Security policies and military planning can only aim to reduce and abolish any threat of war and to secure peace with fewer weapons," the declaration said.

It also stressed the importance of human rights and self-determination for all countries in Europe.

"Every (country) has the right to freely choose its own political and social system," it said.

Gorbachev and Kohl signed the declaration after the Soviet leader, on his first official visit to West Germany, made a triumphant appearance on Bonn's main square.

Chanting "Gorby, Gorby," thousands of residents packed the square for a view of the man who opinion polls say is the West Germany's favourite politician.

"With this new political document, we are advancing to a new level in our relations," Gorbachev told journalists after the short signing ceremony.

The document, which Bonn's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called a "milestone," pledged the two sides to respect human rights, expand economic cooperation, work together in fighting pollution and boost bilateral contacts through school, sports and cultural exchanges.

It also expressed Soviet and West German support for a series of concrete disarmament measures including:

- A 50 per cent cut in Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear weapons;
- A balance in conventional forces in Europe at lower than current levels;
- A world-wide and verifiable chemical weapons ban as soon as possible;
- A verifiable nuclear test ban as soon as possible;
- Further confidence-building measures.

The declaration also pledged both sides to work to overcome the post-war division of Europe without upsetting the superpower balance on the continent.

"They are determined to work together on ways of reaching this goal through construction of a Europe of peace and cooperation — a European peace order or a common European home — in which the U.S. and Canada also have their place," it said.

As if to reassure allies concerned at their increasingly close relations, the two leaders added: "This policy takes (our) bilateral treaties and alliance responsibilities into consideration. It is not directed against anyone."

Unprecedented scenes

The highlight of Gorbachev's visit to West Germany was the tumultuous cheers he received from thousands of Germans.

Dozens of Soviet flags and banners declaring "Keep up the good work, Gorby," and in Russian, "Misha, welcome," filled the Bonn square.

Some banners echoed the German pain at the postwar division of their nation and of the former capital, Berlin, telling Gorbachev "German unity — peace in Europe" and, in English, "Gorby, make love not war."

A Soviet leader surrounded by cheering West Germans, who would have thought of that a few years ago, exclaimed a television commentator during a live national broadcast.

Fresh chants of "Gorby, Gorby" resounded after Gorbachev's wife Raisa, dressed in a black and white

suit, beckoned a small boy in traditional German breeches up the steps of the city hall balcony where the Soviet first couple stood.

The Gorbachevs basked in the goodwill of the crowd during their second day of their visit as they hoisted the boy on to their shoulders between them and accepted the posy of flowers he had been waving energetically from below.

The Soviet president, who had appeared somber during much of the first day of his state visit, came alive when he broke with protocol late in the evening to join a crowd of chanting West German fans after a formal dinner.

Holding hands with Raisa, Gorbachev told the crowd that the Soviets "have the very best feelings" for Germans. "Come on, let's get together," the Kremlin leader beamed, raising a clenched fist in solidarity.

On Tuesday, outside the city hall, an Afghan girl enthusiastically told West German television she was waiting for Gorbachev.

ceasefire permanent.

Sharaa said response of the Lebanese parties would indicate whether they were ready to seek a political solution to the 14-year-old civil war.

The foreign ministers of Morocco, Algeria and Saudi Arabia already have visited Damascus and Baghdad on a peace mission that also will involve talks with the five permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council.

The three diplomats represent their leaders who were asked last month at an Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco, to end the Lebanese civil war within six months.

SANA quoted Ibrahim and Sharaa as also agreeing that Lebanon's warring parties should find a way to make the month-old

Aoun forces, PSP battle amid Arab peace mission

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Artillery battles between troops loyal to army commander Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen erupted near Beirut Tuesday, wounding a civilian as an Arab League peace envoy shuttled between warring parties.

The shelling southeast of the capital, ending a two-day lull, intensified after envoy Lakhdar Brahimi met Aoun and other rightist leaders.

Ibrahim was due to cross to West Beirut for more talks later in the day.

Aoun's troops and militiamen of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) traded shellfire along Souq Al Gharb mountain ridge separating territory that each side con-

trols.

Shells slammed into the capital's suburbs and security sources said a civilian was wounded.

Aoun's army command issued a statement urging civilians to take precautionary measures.

Two stray shells fell on the town of Baabda southeast of Beirut before Aoun met Ibrahim at the presidential palace there. Other shells hit Moukhalles industrial district.

At dawn shells slammed into the sea near the ports of Byblos and Jounieh.

Ibrahim, who met Lebanese leaders in Beirut last week, wants to patch up a ceasefire he mediated May 11.

Fighting erupted in mid-March after Aoun, who leads a military cabinet based in east Beirut, clamped a blockade on militia-run ports in an attempt to extend his authority.

The renewed shelling after a two-day lull contrasted sharply with reports in Lebanese media that an agreement had been worked out by Ibrahim in Damascus over stabilising the tattered ceasefire in Lebanon.

The daily Al Safir reported in its main story Tuesday that "an air of optimism prevails over the situation in light of Ibrahim's talks."

Ibrahim arrived in west Beirut from Damascus Monday. He held talks in the western sector with

Salim Al Hoss, Aoun's rival who heads the civilian cabinet in Lebanon's dual government.

In Damascus, Ibrahim met over the weekend with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa.

The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), quoted Sharaa as saying the Damascus talks centred on "the need for the warring Lebanese factions to reach agreement on the mechanism for lifting blockades, reopening crossing points and making the ceasefire comprehensive."

SANA quoted Ibrahim and Sharaa as also agreeing that Lebanon's warring parties should find a way to make the month-old

ceasefire permanent.

Sharaa said response of the Lebanese parties would indicate whether they were ready to seek a political solution to the 14-year-old civil war.

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Sudan military accuses rebels of stalling for time

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's military lashed out at southern rebels Tuesday, accusing them of stalling at peace talks to buy time for capturing more territory.

The weekly newspaper Armed Forces said the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had set new conditions for an end to the six-year-old bush war and showed it was insincere about peace.

The military hit out at the rebels after three days of peace talks between government and SPLA officials in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa ended Monday without tangible results. "The government has offered everything to push forward the wheel of peace, but hopes and expectations have consistently run against the arrogance and intransigence of the rebels," said the weekly, organ of the 60,000-strong Sudanese armed forces. "Their conditions do not end

and they argue without logic to buy time and reinforce and prepare ... for new rounds (of fighting) and to be certain of their superiority and the capture of territory," it said.

A 45-day unilateral ceasefire by the SPLA is due to end Thursday. The guerrillas have not said if it will be extended.

The two sides in Addis Ababa agreed to meet again July 4 and convene a constitutional conference in September as long as they were satisfied with steps taken to implement a tentative peace accord.

The accord, signed last November, was reached by the SPLA and the Democratic Unionist Party, the second largest partner in Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq

Al Mahdi's coalition government.

It was approved in principle by parliament and made a truce conditional on a freeze on new Islamic Sharia laws before the constitutional conference, the lifting of a state of emergency and the abrogation of defence pacts with Egypt and Libya.

The SPLA has made territorial gains in recent months.

Diplomatic sources said Tuesday's condemnation of the rebels reflected the position of Defence Minister Mubarak Osman Rahma, a retired general who sits in the cabinet as an independent.

They said Rahma this month gave the cabinet a memorandum which said that peace could only be reached in the south if the government negotiated from a military position of strength.

The sources said Rahma was also behind restricting local

media's coverage of military activity to official communiques and a ban on publishing reports from rebel radio.

The Armed Forces editorial also echoed charges by Mahdi and Information Minister Hussein Abu Saleh that the SPLA hindered peace efforts by demanding a freeze on Islamic punishments.

The SPLA, which wants Sudan ruled by secular laws, says that it is fighting to end domination of the south by the north.

The militant National Islamic Front (NIF) party announced Tuesday that its deputies would boycott parliament sessions to protest what it said was the government's abandonment of Sharia.

The NIF, whose 52 deputies are the largest opposition bloc in parliament, also advocates a military solution to the war.

Ahmad Khomeini

Rebels say Khomeini's son wants presidency

BAGHDAD (R) — Iran's main opposition group said Monday the radical son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was considering running against moderate Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in presidential elections in August.

The Baghdad-based Mujahedeen-e-Khalq said in a statement that backers of Ahmad Khomeini had demonstrated in his support during mourning ceremonies for his father, who died June 3.

The body charged with appointing a successor, the Assembly of Experts, voted within 20 hours of his death for President Ali Khamenei, apparently ensuring a smooth transition despite speculation of a power struggle within the leadership.

Ahmad was among the contenders for power named by Western analysts.

The Mujahedeen said he was now testing support for his possible candidacy in August through an interview given to the Washington Post Sunday by his sister Zahra Mostafavi.

She told the paper Ahmad had aspired to the presidency since 1981, but their father did not want him to hold a leadership position as long as he was alive.

"After considering reaction to this announcement, especially in Iran, he will make the appropriate decision," the opposition group said.

Rafsanjani, so far the only declared candidate for the presidency, was reelected Monday to another one-year term as parliamentary speaker.

Religious leader named

Six senior Iranian clerics have declared a former teacher of Khomeini as their religious guide following Khomeini's death, IRNA said Monday.

IRNA said the group of ayatollahs had chosen Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Araki, aged in his 90s, as their supreme arbiter of religious affairs, or "marja taqlid."

It said they announced their decision in response to queries from Muslims wondering to whom they should look for religious guidance following the death of Khomeini.

Khamenei lacks religious seniority needed for a spiritual leader. Araki was born in about 1894 and used to teach Khomeini at the Qom theological school, IRNA said.

It said Shi'ite Muslims followed several other grand ayatollahs, including Montazeri.

The grand ayatollahs set out guidelines on prayers, fasting rituals during Ramadan, payment of Islamic taxes, performance of pilgrimages and other religious matters.

Araki said Saturday that people could still carry out their religious duties according to Khomeini's decrees, IRNA reported.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Morocco: No date fixed for Sahara talks

RABAT (R) — Morocco said Monday no date had been fixed for fresh peace talks between King Hassan and Polisario guerrillas fighting for independence of the Western Sahara. A brief statement issued by the Moroccan news agency MAP said no date had been set but did not deny such a meeting could take place soon. A Polisario representative in Rome announced Sunday that peace talks would take place shortly and 200 Moroccan prisoners would be freed as a goodwill gesture. The prisoner release is timed to take place a day before U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in Rabat on the first leg of a North African tour to promote his peace plan for the area. U.N. sources in New York have said he would welcome a decision by King Hassan to receive a Polisario delegation for a second time. The king met Polisario members in January for the first direct talks in 13 years of conflict. Diplomatic sources say the king was angered at statements by Polisario after the meeting and cancelled a second audience. Polisario has launched no major attacks against Moroccan forces in the disputed territory for more than six months — a period during which Algeria, their main backer, has established strong ties with Morocco.

Iran 'has no idea where hostages are'

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Monday it had no information on the whereabouts of the 17 Westerners believed held hostage by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. "A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Islamic Republic of Iran has no information on the whereabouts of Westerners reportedly missing in Lebanon," the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. The agency said the spokesman dismissed rumours that some of the hostages had been moved to Tehran. The London Observer newspaper reported Sunday that six hostages, five Americans and a Briton, had been moved to Tehran to ensure their safety following recent fighting in Beirut. Iran has offered to try to secure the release of Western hostages in Lebanon in return for U.S. help in tracing four Iranian nationals missing there.

Chad: Libyan plane makes overflight

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad, edgy over what it says is the imminent possibility of Libyan attack, reported Monday that a Libyan military plane overflew its territory. Chadian radio said the plane was spotted over the northern city of Bardai Sunday morning. It said the overflight was a violation of a 1987 ceasefire but gave no other details. Meanwhile, Egypt's ambassador to France, Ahmad Seti, delivered a letter from President Hosni Mubarak to Chad's President Hissene Habre expressing Egypt's "friendship and solidarity." Seti said Egypt wanted to ease the growing tensions between Chad and its two neighbours, Libya and Sudan. Chad for several weeks has been warning of a buildup of Libyan troops along its border with Sudan, but Libya denies it is planning an invasion. Habre warned of the possibility of Libyan attack in a speech marking the seventh anniversary of his presidency last week. N'Djamena Radio Saturday charged that the Sudanese border province of Darfur was being transformed into a "base for Libyan aggression against Chad." Libya and Chad restored diplomatic ties last October and agreed to settle a 15-year-old dispute over the Aouzou Strip border region peacefully. But Chad in recent weeks has renewed old charges that Sudan is allowing Libyan-backed opposition groups to operate in Darfur.

UAE health ministry under fire

ABU DHABI (R) — Two leading newspapers in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have attacked the Health Ministry over plans to recruit more non-Arab doctors. The semi-official Al Ittihad and the daily Al Khaleej launched a rare attack on a government body after the ministry said committees would visit India, Turkey and the Philippines to recruit qualified doctors and technicians. Indians are the biggest community in the UAE. "It seems Arab states have run out of doctors and technicians and all their queues of jobless people have been absorbed to the extent that no one can be seconded," said Al Khaleej. "Otherwise the Health Ministry would not have thought of importing doctors from India, Turkey and the Philippines. This raises questions about the futility of our health accords with Arab countries."

U.S. sells jet engines to Saudis

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon notified Congress Monday the Bush administration has approved the sale of more powerful jet engines to replace the originals on F-15 jet fighters flown by Saudi Arabia. Assuming there are no congressional objections, the Pentagon said the Saudis would be offered the upgraded engines along with support equipment and spare parts at an estimated cost of \$350 million. The Saudis have purchased 74 of the twin-engine F-15 Eagles from the United States. The Defence Department said the change would make it easier for the Saudis to continue purchasing support services for their F-15s, since the same conversion has been made in the U.S. air force F-15 fighters. "The sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region," the Pentagon said. "The modification offers reliability and maintainability improvements with some increase in engine performance." The U.S. air force will be responsible for overseeing the transaction and the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Technologies Corp. will be the prime contractor.

Cairo court passes death penalty on 8

CAIRO (R) — A Cairo court Monday sentenced eight drug smugglers to death and parliament approved a tough new law for narcotics crimes. Judge Antoine Bassily, presiding over three separate cases, passed death sentences on five Lebanese and three Egyptians who tried to smuggle in heroin from Lebanon. Egypt's religious authority approved the sentences. Parliament, acting to curb the country's growing narcotics problem, passed a law providing for possible death penalties for most drug crimes, including producing, dealing or using narcotics. Under previous laws only smugglers faced the death penalty and users were seldom sentenced to more than 10 years in jail. Of the estimated 39 death penalties passed on Egyptians and foreigners over the past two years, none has yet been carried out.

Defector claims Soviet general directs Kabul

NEW DELHI (AP) — A defecting Afghan army officer, who claims he had access to top-level security records, said Tuesday a Soviet general is President Najibullah's top adviser.

"His name is Gen. Verinikov. He is a three-star general. He comes every day without failure to the headquarters meeting in Arg Palace and whatever he says is never rejected," Mohammad Kakar Neda told a news conference.

Neda said he himself was promoted to the rank of brigadier general shortly before coming to New Delhi March 23. Neda said he served as secretary to the Afghan Supreme Military Council for the Defence of the Homeland, a 20-man group headed by Najibullah.

The council assumed top government authority when Najibullah declared a state of emergency Feb. 18, three days after the Soviet Union announced it had ended its nine years of direct combat support for the Afghan army in the war against U.S.-backed guerrillas.

"Najibullah's support in the party is not very good, and if he did not have Soviets attached to him, he would not be able to survive," Neda said. "Right now he has a very strong Soviet support group, and with this group is Gen. Verinikov."

Neda said he had never heard the Soviet general's first name but had seen him and knew that he met top Afghan military officials.

Neda also said he had seen Afghan military documents stating that 40,000 soldiers defected from Afghanistan's 250,000-man army between Sept. 1, 1988, and March 1, 1989.

Other documents reaching the council said Najibullah's government had "nominal control of only 4,000 of Afghanistan's officially recorded 36,000 villages and that 10,000 other villages were 'destroyed and uninhabitable' after a decade of civil war. Neda said.

The rest of the villages, he added, were controlled by or sympathetic to the Mujahedeen who have been fighting to topple Kabul's Soviet-style party government.

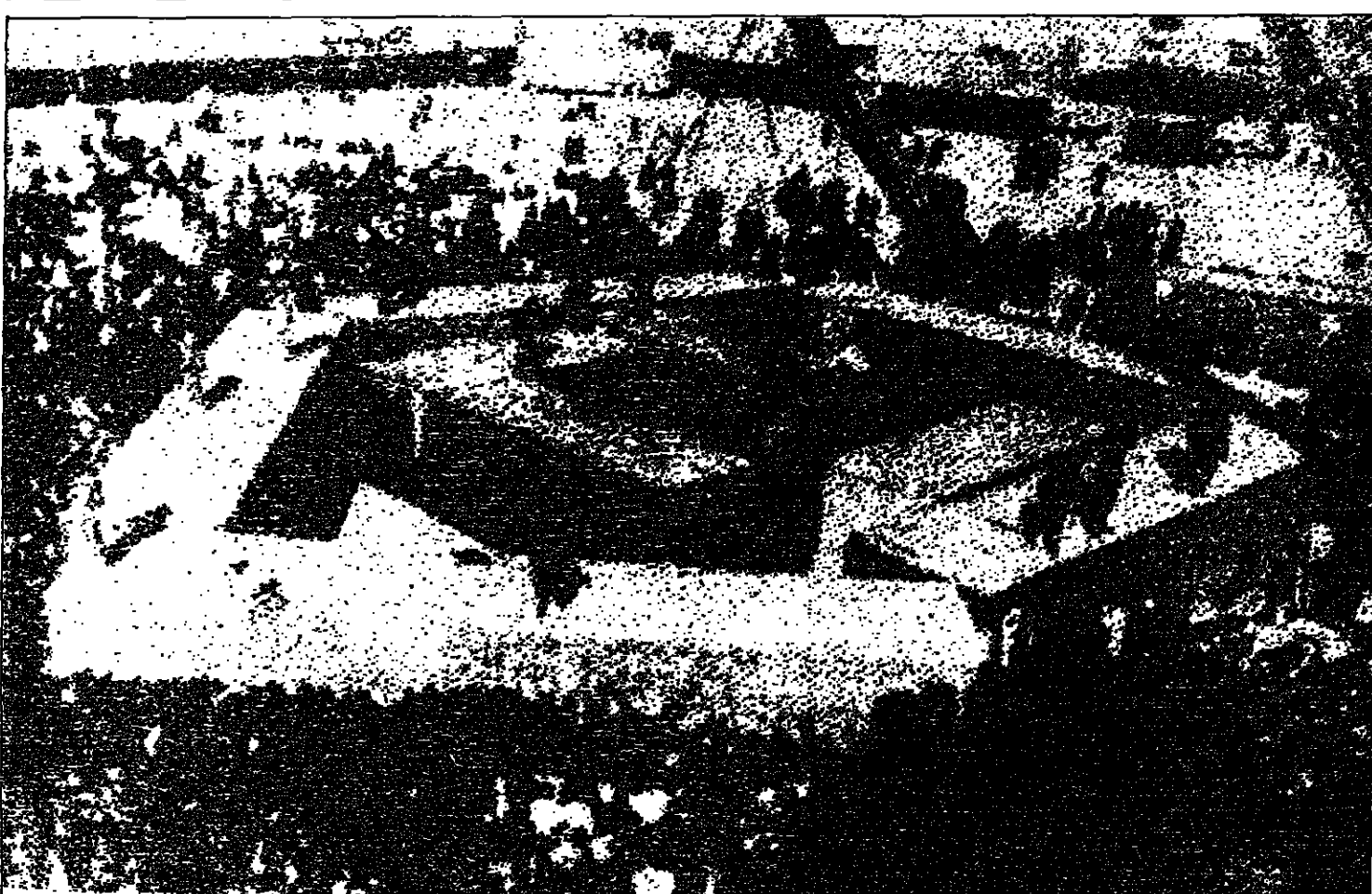
Neda said he was a full member of Afghanistan's Supreme Military Council. His name, however, was not on the list of members announced by the government last February.

"That is correct," he said in response to a reporter's question. "In the beginning of March I was promoted to this post."

His assertion could not be independently confirmed, but the Kabul government has a history of making appointments without public announcement.

Neda said he had been one of four secretaries attached to the Supreme Defence Council and was elevated to full council membership as a result of long-time association with Vice-President Abdul Rahim Hafiz, a senior council member. The 47-year-old Neda said he was not a combat soldier and had spent most of his military career in engineering and construction work before rising in the military bureaucracy.

He said he came from Kandahar province, where Hafiz also has family ties. Such regional links traditionally form the base of many Afghan allegiances.



Huge containers wall off mourners from the grave of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Khomeini's grave becomes a shrine

By Alex Efty
The Associated Press

TEHRAN — A week after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was buried, his grave in a dusty field has become a golden-domed shrine to which hundreds of thousands of Iranians a day make a pilgrimage in the scorching heat.

They travel from all over the country to keep all-night vigils and touch the temporary monument over the grave of the patriarch of Iran's revolution.

Many believe Khomeini's blessing and protection are bestowed on anyone who touches the square monument, fashioned from metal shipping containers covered in green cloth and topped by the large golden dome.

A metal grill gilded with spray paint allows people to see the grave in a temporary structure resembling the tombs of other Muslim holy men.

"The imam is the greatest man in Iranian history," said a teacher, who identified himself only as Mohammad and struggled with his six-year-old son through the throngs around the shrine. Iranians call Khomeini

"imam," or spiritual leader.

"He led the people back to our original faith, away from the materialism of the West," the teacher said. "I brought the boy here so he can remember this great day."

"Tell the world how we loved the imam," said a white-bearded old man, riding on the shoulders of a young man. The old man led chants extolling Khomeini "the idol smasher."

Around him, women waited for the imam, who would never be the same without you.

The golden dome, sparkling in the sun by day and flood-lit by night, has become a beacon for followers of the cleric whose fundamentalist Islamic revolution ended a 2,500-year-old monarchy.

All roads lead to the compound, 500 metres square, beside the huge Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery 16 kilometres south of Tehran.

Khomeini was buried last Tuesday, three days after his death. Two million Iranians, many of them hysterical in their grief, came to his funeral.

Shi'ite Muslim zealots, most of them poor people who saw

Khomeini as their saviour, struggle for hours through crowds to reach the shrine. Officials estimate more than a half million people visit the grave daily.

Too few old men from the Tehran slums and cities as far away as Isfahan, Mashhad and Shiraz mingle with women clad in head-to-toe in black chadors, babies clutched in their arms.

As the waves of mourners inch closer to the grave, men beat their heads and breasts with their hands, hoarsely chanting verses from the Koran and slogans of loyalty to Khomeini's teachings.

Some flail themselves with steel chains as drums beat slowly, a traditional ritual during Ashura, the month of mourning for Hussein, the first Shi'ite spiritual leader and founder of the sect.

Fire engines spray water over the crowds to cool them in temperatures that reach 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius) under a blazing sun.

People arrive in unending thousands, packed into buses and trucks and trailers towed by tractors, in cars and on motorbikes.

Water tankers are parked every few metres for the parched throngs. Free iced lemonade and canned soft drinks are provided.

Visitors to the grave must walk three kilometres through open fields in choking dust. The last kilometre to the 500 square metres is a nightmare of shoving and jostling.

Revolutionary Guards in black uniforms herd women to one side of the compound, to keep them away from the men. They wait in mourning, drowning out the men's chants.

Prayers chanted by mullahs blend with the wailing and chants.

State radio and TV broadcast reports from the teeming scene almost every hour.

Vast crowds converged on the area the first days after the funeral, but no one was allowed to visit the grave until Friday, after the compound had been enlarged and the temporary monument erected.

Authorities have begun a fund-raising campaign to finance a permanent monument. Money began pouring in as soon as it was announced.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 72111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:45 News in French
15:50 Children's programmes
17:25 Programme on arts
17:50 Programme on world news
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 Cairo News Message
18:45 Local programme
19:00 Common mistakes
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Wrestling
22:30 Varieties programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Les Piques Assiettes
18:30 Des Chiffres Et de Lettres
19:00 News in French
19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Carol Dornet
21:10 Doc. "The Great Rift"
22:00 News in English
22:30 Blue Grass

PRAYER TIMES

03:50 Fajr
05:25 Sunrise (Dhuhr)
12:36 Dhuhr
16:16 Asr
19:47 Maghreb

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedisch. Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church. Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624500
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrasanta Church Tel. 623466
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 626543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 71331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Assiout International Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 812344

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Another rise in temperature will occur making it relatively hot. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

	Min./max. temp.
Amman	17 / 33
Aqaba	23 / 40
Deserts	16 / 36
Jordan Valley	23 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 26 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Munther Al Qureim	776258
Dr. Ibrahim Abu Oula	675480
Dr. Ahmad Al Natour	639334
Dr. Jamil Al Zhr	794149
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdows pharmacy	778336
Al Asema pharmacy	637055
Nairook pharmacy	626762
Al Solam pharmacy	636730
Yaouab pharmacy	644945
Shmeisani pharmacy	637660

IRBID:

Dr. Munther Al Sheikh Salem	(—)
Al Sharaa pharmacy	(985238)

ZARQA:

Dr. Rafeh Atallah	984434
Khalifeh pharmacy	985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate Rescue	636341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	637777
Blood Bank	751121
Highway Police	643402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630621
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality Complaints	757111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone Repairs	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	774111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	816515
Electric Power	636381

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 643441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malbas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 815845
Al-Muhsen Hospital 667279/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Abdi, Abdali 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajerin 777101/5
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Marka 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 662400/90
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarga Govt. Hospital (09)83323
Zarga National Hospital (09)91071
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)986732
IRBID:
Princess Basma Hospital (02)75553
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)72275
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital (02)347100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. 0893300-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

10:00 Damascus (RJ)
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)
10:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:45 Dhahran (RJ)
10:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:40 Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
17:20 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Riyadh (RJ)
18:00 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:30 Paris (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:45 London, Geneva (RJ)
18:45 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
18:45 Madrid, Rome (RJ)
19:00 Istanbul, Athens (RJ)
01:15 Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

05:20 Dubai (AZ)
13:00 Benghazi (LN)
13:00 Baghdad (IA)
13:15 Sana'a, Jeddah (1Y)
13:30 Cairo (MS)
14:30 Kuwait (KU)
14:55 Kuwait (KU)
17:25 Jeddah (SV)
19:25 Frankfurt (LH)
21:05 Tripoli, Damascus (PK)
22:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)
01:00 Tunis (TU)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

12:10 Athens, Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:20 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:40 London (RJ)
12:40 Aqaba, Cairo (RJ)
20:15 Calcutta (RJ)
20:30 Riyadh (RJ)
20:30 Dhahran (RJ)
20:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
21:10 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:10 Jeddah (RJ)
21:15 Baghdad (RJ)
21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:45 Bangkok (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:25 Rome (AZ)
06:30 Cairo, London (BA)
06:35 Istanbul, Athens (RJ)
14:00 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
14:00 Benghazi (LN)

MARKET PRICES

Uppercut price in fils per kg.
Apple (golden) 600 / 500
Apricot 750 / 650
Banana 370 / 320
Banana (Mukammal) 320 / 270
Beans 500 / 450
Carrots 60 / 40
Cauliflower 220 / 180
Cherry (red) 750 / 650
Cherry (green) 750 / 650
Corn 140 / 100
Cucumbers 180 / 140
Dates 500 / 400
Eggplant 180 / 140
Garlic 350 / 300
Grapes 350 / 300
Grapes (red) 350 / 300
Lemon 700 / 500
Lettuce (per one) 80 / 50
Marrow (small) 200 / 160
Marrow (large) 320 / 270
Orange 370 / 320
Onion (dry) 420 / 360
Pepper (hot) 100 / 70
Pepper (sweet) 420 / 360
Potato 320 / 250
Tomatoes 120 / 90
Watermelon 110 / 90

67 teachers of English to graduate today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of 67 teachers of English in government schools who have ended a three-month training course, in Jordan will receive their diplomas from Her Majesty Queen Noor at a ceremony to be held at the University of Jordan Wednesday.

The course, sponsored by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, was intended to upgrade the teachers' linguistic and pedagogical performance.

The teachers received their training at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and at the British Council centre in Amman.

According to the organisers, the programme included courses designed to upgrade the level of English language, proficiency of teachers of English and improve knowledge and use of new methods of teaching English as a foreign language by teachers at the compulsory and secondary levels.

A total of 250 English language teachers from the Ministry of Education benefitted from the programme which was initiated in 1984.

Queen Noor established the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education in 1980 as a private voluntary organisation to enhance the qualifications of outstanding Jordanians in various fields, required for Jordan's development.

The endowment is now part of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

Jordan to attend APU conference on June 18

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the fifth Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) conference and the meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) which are due to open in Abu Dhabi on June 18.

An official announcement here said Tuesday that the delegates will discuss the role of Arab parliamentarians towards consolidating solidarity among Arab countries, inter-Arab parliamentary relations, cooperation between Arab and African parliaments and means of bolstering ties with parliaments in Latin American countries.

A plan to enhance the activities of the APU and a general report on the APU's past achievements will be reviewed by the delegates who represent various Arab League countries, the announcement noted.

The APU's secretary general will submit a report on the implementation of recommendations and resolutions passed at previous meetings and the APU's closing accounts for 1988, the announcement added.

It said that Arab parliaments' endeavours in matters related to the environment protection through enacting laws on the subject will also be on the APU agenda.

Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Lawzi will lead Jordan's delegation to the meeting.

Committee to begin purchase of cereals from Rabbeh farmers

KARAK (Petra, J.T.) — A government-appointed committee will start purchasing the locally produced crops will fetch a higher price this year compared to last year's rates.

According to an official statement, a tonne of wheat will fetch JD 158, up from JD 144 last year, barley will be bought at JD 99, up from JD 90 and lentils at JD 198 up from JD 180 in 1988.

The centres will be set up at Jweideh, near Amman, Irbid and Ramtha in the north, Karak and Rabbeh in the south and Deir Alla in the Jordan Valley region.

The ministry expects to purchase up to 40,000 tonnes of wheat, 100,000 tonnes of barley and 3,000 tonnes of lentils from farmers in the current season.

Earlier this month, the Ministry of Agriculture announced that centres at a number of areas in the Kingdom will open to purchase cereals from local farmers and according to a cabinet decision the locally produced crops will fetch a higher price this year compared to last year's rates.

The announcement said that wheat, barley, and lentils to be sold to the ministry should be backed by a certificate of origin to attest to the source of the cereals.

Earlier this month, the Ministry of Agriculture announced that centres at a number of areas in the Kingdom will open to purchase cereals from local farmers and

Senior U.S. aide to hold teleconference with press

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. Ambassador Dennis Ross, director of the Policy Planning Staff of the U.S. State Department Wednesday will take part in a 45-minute-long television newsconference on U.S. Middle East policy with journalists from Amman, Cairo, and Riyadh.

Ross became head of the Department of State's Policy Planning Staff on Jan. 21 of this year. Earlier he served as senior foreign policy advisor to the Bush presidential campaign and as head of national security affairs during the transition between the Reagan and Bush administrations.

He was director of Near East and South Asian affairs for the National Security Council from 1986 to 1988, and from 1984 to 1986 was executive director of the Berkeley-Stanford Programme on Soviet International Behaviour.

In his present position, Ross is responsible for coordinating official U.S. policy on all foreign affairs issues.

A brief overview of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's May 22 speech to the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) will precede the exchange. The programme, which is being carried over the U.S. Information Agency's Worldnet television system, may be viewed in the auditorium of the American Cultural Centre in Jabal Amman.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Samia Al Zahr at Alla Art Gallery (Flying Carpet).
- ★ A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaverou at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition on Bertold Brecht's life and famous theatre performances at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An exhibition of contemporary Japanese posters at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of photographs on Arabic and orientalist architecture by Radolph Hammadi at the French Cultural Centre.

LECTURE

- ★ A lecture on "Culture and its Role" by Khaled Mahadin at the Soviet Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ A German video film entitled "Die Gewehre der Frau Carrar" at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.
- ★ A French film entitled "Pauline a la Plage" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

King to address Al Al Bayt conference on June 19

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday addresses the opening session of the 7th general conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al Bayt Foundation), which will be held at the University of Jordan Monday, June 19.

The five-day conference includes a scientific programme, and a session on Prophet Mohammad's Sunna.

It will be followed by two other meetings, one about coordination and cooperation between institutions of scientific research and studies, and the second about patterns of Islamic life and its impact on health and human development.

Taking part in the conference, which will be chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will be 120 scholars and intellectuals from various parts of the world.

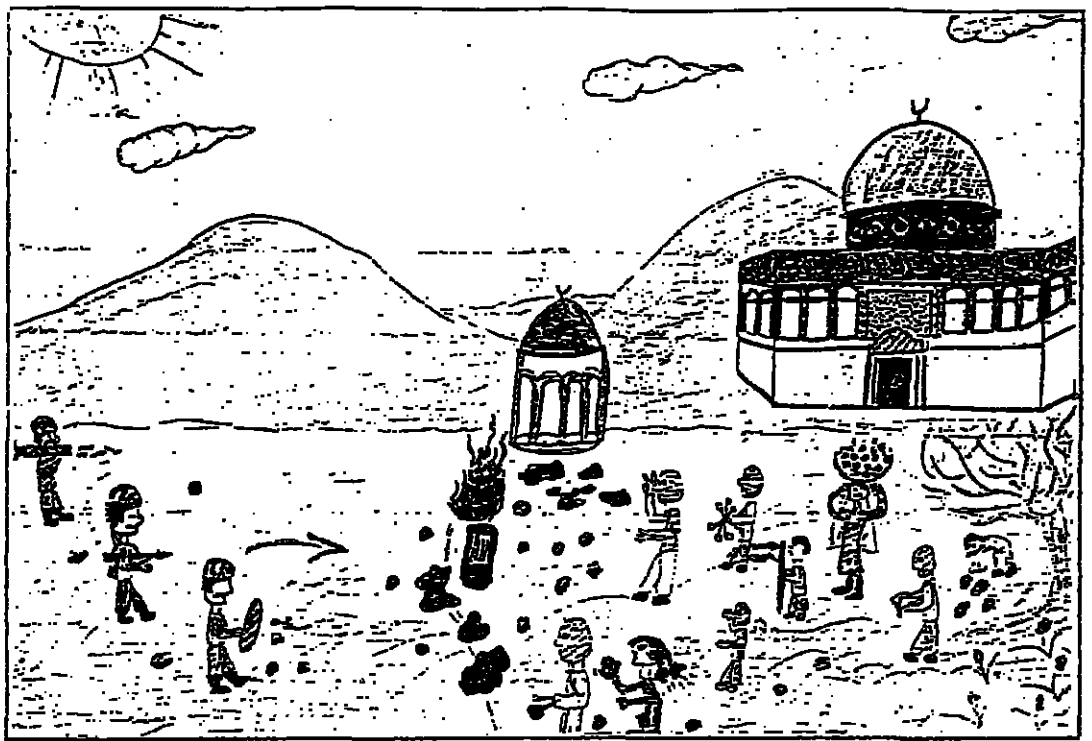
At the Sunna symposium, participants will discuss the role of Sunna (Prophet Mohammad's deeds and sayings (hadith)) in promoting knowledge and building civilisation.

The symposium focuses on three aspects: Collecting data about all conferences and symposiums held to study Prophet Mohammad's Sunna and identifying the studies and research carried out on this subject so as not to replicate them. Such studies and research will be subject to deliberate study, analysis and evaluation.

The second aspect deals with the efforts currently underway to collect the hadith and using the computer for compiling and classifying it, and then studying, analysing and evaluating it.

The third aspect tackles the hadith as a source of information, legislation and as advocacy tool. It also addresses the relation between Koran and Sunna and outlines the various kinds and categories of Sunna, in accordance with its accuracy and strength, in addition to inference rules and inference controls.

The conference will also discuss the role of Sunna in shaping the Islamic personality and preparing it to cope with modern challenges.



One of the paintings on display at the Professional Associations Complex

Children's paintings highlight strong impact of uprising

By Suhair Obeidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Daily images of violence of the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising, coming into our living rooms through television, have apparently instilled and cultivated deep sympathetic sentiments in the minds of children thus shaping and breeding opinions of the situation among the younger generation.

This is explicitly demonstrated in the entries to an exhibition aptly titled "The Intifada Through the Eyes of the Children of Jordan." The interesting display, which opened at the Professional Associations Complex Monday and runs through Thursday, includes drawings, sketches and paintings done by children between five and 15 years of age.

The exhibition, organised by the woman's sector sub-committee of the Popular Committee to Support the Intifada, "aims at offering a chance for children to interact with the Palestinian people in the occupied territories," according to Haifa Al Basheer, a member of the sub-committee.

The central theme that is reflected in the 30 and odd paintings is the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in defending their land, and their persistence in reaffirming their quest to regain their land and identity. It is coupled with vivid scenes from the Israeli army's brutal handling of protesters.

Images of defenceless but strong-willed people fighting heavily-armed Israeli soldiers with only what nature has to offer them — stones — demonstrates the faith which the children have in the uprising. Symbolic scenes from "the revolution of the stones" and incidents of Palestinian blood drenching the Holy

Land send an unmistakable message of growing hostility towards the Israelis and sympathetic feelings for the Palestinians.

One of the 30 sketches which won prizes from hundreds of entries portrays a back street fight between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian youth totting slingshots. The closed shops in the background indicate the frustrating curfews imposed on the people. The scene is complete with burning tyres, a common feature among the majority of the drawings and which has become a part of life in the occupied territories as can be seen everyday on television.

One of the children seems to admire the concept of martyrdom; in the sketch, a coffin draped with the Palestinian flag is carried on the shoulders of the villagers, with the background somehow conveying the impression of joy just as in a Palestinian wedding.

In another scene, pigeons of peace carrying olive branches in their beaks fly above the heads of a group of armed people, presumably Jewish settlers in the occupied territories. The inheritance is clear: the pigeon of peace can also throw stones.

The winning 30 drawings, paintings and sketches will be reproduced as postcards and the proceeds will be contributed to the intifada, Basheer told the Jordan Times.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

LAWZI, KHAMMASH RECEIVE ENVOYS: Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi Tuesday received the newly appointed Romanian Ambassador to Jordan Dimitrie Stancu and discussed with him bilateral relations in general and parliamentary relations in particular. Lawzi wished the new ambassador success in his efforts towards enhancing bilateral relations in all fields. Transport and Telecommunication Minister Hikmat Khammash also received the ambassadors of Algeria and Great Britain in two separate meetings and discussed with them scopes of bilateral cooperation in the fields of transport and telecommunications. (Petra)

ZAWAIDEH IN IRBID: Housing and Public Works Minister Shafiq Zawaideh Tuesday inspected progress of work in Irbid Thagrat Asfour Road, and was briefed by the project director on the stages so far reached. (Petra)

MAFRAQ CELEBRATIONS: Ministry of Culture and Information, in cooperation with the Mafraq Governorate, holds a cultural festival Wednesday to mark the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day. Addressing the festival, which will be held at Mafraq Municipality Hall, will be the Mafraq governor, the mayor and head of the Mafraq branch of the General Federation of Jordanian Women. (Petra)

MAFRAQ FIELD VISIT PROGRAMME: A four-day field visit programme, organised by the Mafraq Governorate to get first-hand information about citizens needs in the various towns and villages of the governorate will be implemented as of June 16. Under the programme the governor and government department heads will visit the various towns and cities with a view to obtaining information about the citizens needs and requirements in terms of services and public facilities. (Petra)

The National Music Conservatory / Noor Al Hussein Foundation presents

Christina Zahida Sabouni
In a
Piano Recital

The Royal Cultural Centre
In the programme works by: Hummel, Scarlatti, Liszt, Chopin and Grieg.

Saturday, June 17, 1989 8.00 p.m. Main Theatre

Tickets at 2 JD's are available at:
- The Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 661026, and
- The National Music Conservatory, Tel. 687620

Joint Jordanian-Syrian firm discusses ways to promote operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The joint Jordanian-Syrian Industry Company's general assembly concluded a two-day meeting here under the co-chairmanship of the ministers of industry and trade in the two countries.

According to an official statement, the assembly discussed a host of questions relevant to the company's board of directors' reports which included the closing accounts, the general budgets for the past two years and reviewed the company's current situation and means of promoting the company's operations.

The general assembly meeting followed last month's board of directors meeting of the company which examined amendments to a feasibility study on a pesticide plant which will be set up in Syria through joint efforts.

The company started implementing the pesticide project in 1985, but amendments, approved by the Higher Jordanian-Syrian Joint Committee, had to be introduced to help speed up the work on the project.

The pesticide plant, will benefit the Arab countries at large and its implementation has been approved by the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development, according to company officials last month.

The officials expect the plant to produce some 4,000 tonnes of pesticides annually which can be mainly absorbed by in the Arab World's agricultural sector.

Syrian Minister of Industry Antoine Jubran and his Jordanian counterpart Ziyad Innab as well as Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Taher Al Masri had a meeting here Tuesday with Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to review the company's progress.

The two sides also reviewed joint projects between the two countries in general.

At the start of their two-day meetings here Monday both ministers called for continued government backing for the company's operations.

The company which was established in 1976 has set up two projects: the white cement project in Jordan, and the wall to wall carpeting plant in Syria, in addition to the pesticides project.

The Syrian Minister of Industry Antoine Jubran and his accompanying delegation visited Sahab Industrial City near Amman and were briefed on the Jordanian industries set up in the city.

Dr. Fayed Suheimat, director general of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC), which is in charge of industrial cities in Jordan, outlined to the visitors the various incentives offered to investors and the facilities and infrastructure present at the Sahab Industrial City.

The Syrian team inspected items on display at the permanent Jordanian industrial fair.

Transport operations
Meanwhile, a joint Jordanian-Syrian committee charged with organising and promoting transport operations between the two countries ended a meeting here Tuesday and said that its recommendations will be submitted to the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee for approval.

The announcement, made by Dr. Mohammad Simadi, Ministry of Transport's secretary general, who chaired the committee meeting said that the higher committee will review the recommendations at its July meeting in Damascus.

Different topics relevant to transport of goods and passengers and transit operations between Jordan and Syria were discussed at the two-day meeting, according to Simadi.

He said the recommendations include a call on the two governments to provide further facilities for travel by residents of Jordan and Syria across the common border in a bid to promote tourism and trade, in implementation of 1975 bilateral agreement.

The committee recommended that Damascus and Amman revise rates of customs duty, fees and tariffs over on various services and transport fares as well as recommending the unification of transport documents by trucks and other vehicles commuting between the two sides.

At the opening of the meeting, Minister of Transport Hikmat Al Khammash said Jordan was interested in concluding a bilateral agreement that would organise transport and transit operations via land routes.



Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Tuesday receives Syrian Minister of Industry at the prime ministry. Also present are Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs Taher Al Masri and Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Innab (Petra photo).

Old people's homes lack proper services, sociologist says

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's five homes for the aged lack proper facilities and services for the senile people and to date no proper integrated programme has been laid down in the Kingdom to develop them, according to Dr. Sari Nasser, head of the Sociology Department at the University of Jordan.

Homes for the old exist at Jweideh, Tlaa Al Ali, Zarqa and Ma'an, but these are far from being sufficient, nor are they staffed or equipped in a manner to cater for the many needs of the old men and women they are supposed to serve, Nasser said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"These homes, run by private and public institutions lack qualified people with special skills to look after the old and provide proper services to them, he added.

Nasser supervised and directed students from his department to set up a home for the old in Nazza district next to the community centre there.

According to Nasser a large number of old men and women benefit from the centre which promotes recreational activities, health services and hobbies free of charge.

Apart from the five homes for the aged, a large number of senile people are being taken care of by Jordanian citizens at their homes against a JD 50 fee they receive from the National Aid Fund (NAF) which is supervised by the Ministry of Social Development, according to Nasser.

He said that the NAF's register books reveal the presence of 2,748 old men and women who receive such aid.

Nasser said that Jordan now has nearly 116,000 old men and women many of whom benefit from social security and the pension funds.

Dr. Nasser said that in view of the fast economic and social developments in the Kingdom many of the old people find themselves with no children to support either because these children got married and moved away or for other social reasons and problems.

Nasser called for research work to be done in this problem with a view to creating more suitable and decent places for the aged and the senile.

A seminar with working papers to be discussed by various concerned parties and organisations could pave the way for large scale measures by the authorities in this respect, Nasser said.



Graduation at Abdul Hamid Sharaf School

Under the patronage of former Information Minister Leila Sharaf, the Abdul Hamid Sharaf School in Swaditfeh held its first graduation ceremony last Wednesday. Nine students were graduated, five of them Tawjihi and four of them in the General Certificate of Education (GCE) branch. Two members of the Jordan Army Band played bagpipes to lead the graduates in and out of the ceremony. Students from the school entertained with songs, musical interludes and dabke. Speeches were given by principal Sae Dahdab; students Mohammad Beirutli and Nadi Al Farhan, while Sharaf gave the keynote address and presented diplomas. The guests included Dr. Mohammed Bani Hani and Dr. Mohammed Obeidat from the Ministry of Education, Mazen Al Ajlouni, friends of the school and families of the graduates (J.T.)

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Jordan Times Advertising Department.

The will and the way

TUESDAY'S announcement that Jordan and India have reached a broad agreement on setting up joint projects related to processing some of the Kingdom's most important natural resources is a much welcome development, not only because it implies revenues and other benefits for the Kingdom but also because it is a very strong signal of the seriousness and determination of the two countries to seek out ways and means to boost cooperation. Jordan's choice of India as a potential partner in its quest towards industrial development and self-reliance is of particular significance simply because India has a proven track record in the developing world in achieving self-sufficiency in most areas in a relatively short period of time since it became independent.

The Jordanian-Indian cooperation, which fits in perfectly with the philosophy of south-south relations, could extend to a multitude of areas that need addressing in the Kingdom, particularly in food production and light industries. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has always emphasised the need for the Arab World as a whole to take definite steps towards achieving self-sufficiency in food if only because food security forms one of the cornerstones of overall national security and offers protection in more than one way from political and other forms of pressure from external sources. India, which has set an example for the Third World in giving priority to and achieving food security, could do a lot in assisting Jordan in this regard as well as in industrial projects involving medium-level technology. In essence, India poses itself as an ideal partner for Jordan in many areas and it is a matter of matching the right people in the right places in Jordan with their right counterparts.

Having said that, we cannot overlook the sad reality that attitudes among many entrepreneurs in Jordan need overhauling. The scepticism that many Jordanians show when it comes to technological cooperation with Third World counterparts is not any different from the situation in many states in the Third World, but it appears to be more pronounced in Jordan simply because of what could be described as a built-in instinct to ignore the East and look Westwards for technology. This fundamental element has always clogged the wheels of development in many Third World countries, which, sooner or later, found themselves proud owners of high-technology projects at high national costs, particularly in the field of employment, but lacking that vital, right blend of manpower and technology.

We take comfort from the impressive primary outcome of the two-day Jordan-India Investment Round Table and hope that many typical barriers that divide Third World countries were broken during its deliberations and the way has been paved for further cooperation to the benefit of both sides. Above all, it proved the time-proven proverb of will and way.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily commented on King Hussein's address to the graduation ceremony at Jordan University of Science and Technology near Irbid in which he presented the Jordanian people as brave strugglers against the elements of poverty. The paper said that Jordan, with its meagre resources and overwhelming difficulties and challenges, as well as continued Zionist threats, had been able to realise many achievements over the past four decades and had been able to construct the country and attain a good deal of progress in many fields. The King's address, directed to the educated young men and women served as an incentive for them to surge ahead with determination and strenuous efforts to make further achievements for the nation, the paper noted. The King urged the youth to follow in the footsteps of those veteran Jordanians who had achieved as a semi-miracle in Jordan and transformed the Kingdom into a modern state, the paper added. It said that the King's address reminded the graduates of the immense challenges Jordan was still confronting and the duty awaiting them through their struggle into life.

It is quite natural for Egypt to take a stronger stance and a more determined attitude vis-a-vis the situation in the Middle East, now that it has been returned to the Arab fold, says a columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Tuesday. Referring to the on-going Egyptian-Israeli talks over peace prospects in the Middle East, Mahmoud Rimawi says that Tel Aviv is now totally incapable of exerting any pressures on Cairo, not because Egypt has now restored Tabá and the rest of the occupied lands, but also because it is backed in its ideas and its stand by the whole Arab community. A clear example is manifested in Cairo's rejection of the Shamir election idea which envisages the plan to be implemented under Israeli occupation, the writer notes. He says that Cairo as well as the whole Arab nation and the European Community realises that the Shamir plan in its present form is no more than a ploy designed to undermine the intifada that has been going on for the past 19 months.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on King Hussein's address to the graduates of Jordan University of Science and Technology. The paper echoed the King's words that Jordan, being a small country with limited resources, is made to shoulder a heavy burden along the longest confrontation lines with the Israeli enemy and is left to deal with the consequences of a difficult economy. The paper also noted the King's words in which he reminded his audience of the great burden Jordan has been shouldering in providing backing to the Palestinians in their fight against the Zionist enemy since 1948. The paper said that through perseverance and strenuous efforts the Jordanian people have achieved development and progress in many fields, and that there was no doubt through the efforts of its educated youth, this country will maintain the momentum and pursue the drive for success.

Shanghai authorities clamp down on foreign journalists

By Terril Jones
The Associated Press

SHANGHAI — Authorities in China's largest city are restricting foreign journalists from covering student-led unrest, warning that the government cannot guarantee their safety.

One reporter who was filming in Shanghai has become the first foreign journalist to be expelled from China since the movement for Democratic reforms began seven weeks ago.

The Shanghai municipal government issued an open letter Saturday to all diplomatic missions in the city, instructing them to tell journalists from their countries that they cannot cover news in Shanghai without permission from the foreign ministry.

"Currently there are some journalists who have been found in Shanghai to cover some acts illegally, which we inform you and request you to pass on the message to the journalists of your own country: it is illegal to cover something without the consent of the authorities, especially at the current special moment," said the letter, written in English.

"Some unexpected danger may arise and we are unable to guarantee their life security," said the letter, signed by the consular division of Shanghai's Foreign Affairs office. "Please call the journalists' attention to that."

The letter said journalists based in Beijing would have to apply to "departments concerned" 10 days in advance to cover events in Shanghai, while foreign-based reporters would have to apply to the foreign ministry.

The British consulate in Shanghai was providing copies of the letter to all British reporters arriving in the city, mostly on Friday and Saturday after a rally Thursday drew 50,000 supporters to people's square in the city centre.

In and around Beijing's central Tiananmen square a week ago, armed troops opened fire on student and worker demonstrators, leaving up to 3,000 dead by unofficial estimates.

A U.S. consulate official said the consulate had only been informed of the directive by telephone.

"I would tell (Americans) about the letter if they called about it or about something else," said William Palmer, public affairs officer for the consulate. But he said the consulate staff could not track down every American reporter in town to inform them.

The French consulate had not received any letter from Shanghai authorities, and in recent telephone conversations Chinese officials had only mentioned that journalists engaging in news reporting must have journalist visas, said French Consul General Pierre Barroux.

"But that's nothing new at all," Barroux said.

The order has not stopped more than 50 reporters, photographers and television crew members from descending on Shanghai in expectation that this city of 12 million on China's east coast could become the next focus of the pro-Democracy movement.

Unlike Beijing, Shanghai is not under martial law. But authorities ordered Peter Newport of Britain's independent television news out of the country for filming a student sit-in in front of Shanghai's police headquarters.

"He was briefly detained as he was filming a demonstration, and told to leave China immediately for activities incompatible with his visa status," said a British diplomatic source, who would not be further identified.

Newport carried a tourist visa although he was reporting for the network, ITN officials said. He was taken to his hotel in Shanghai, where his bags already had

been packed for him, sources in Shanghai said.

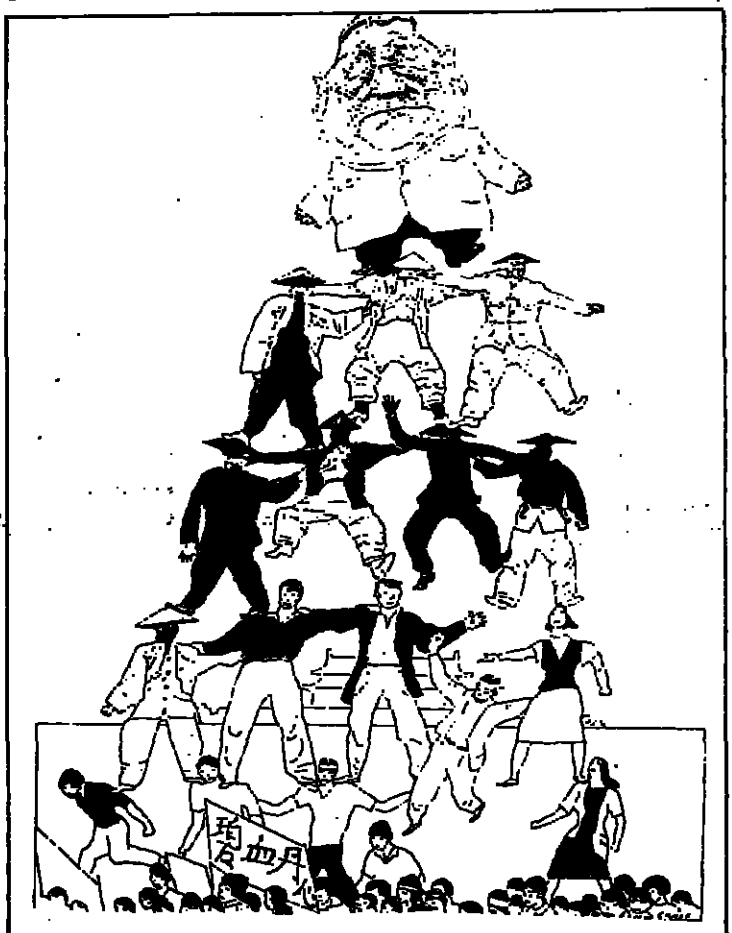
He was filming about 200 students who were calling for the release of nine labour leaders arrested Friday after the protest march. Students of Fudan University and Tongji University, the two most activist colleges in Shanghai, were trying to pull foreign reporters past police lines so they could film the students.

Uniformed policemen and a policewoman were photographing and videotaping reporters as they interviewed students, but did not try to stop them.

Newport struck one policeman as he muscled his way past the police line and then engaged in a tussle with officers over his camera equipment, one witness said.

During the student occupation of Beijing's square, which began May 13 and ended with the bloody crackdown last weekend, live television service was cut, restored, then cut again for foreign networks, but writers and still photographers generally were left alone until the military attack. Then, under martial law decrees, journalists were ordered not to use cameras or binoculars at the risk of being shot.

Several reporters have been roughed up, beaten or shot at in Beijing since then.



America needs an economic perestroika of its own

By Robert E. Hunter

LONDON — May 29, 1989, will be remembered as the moment when President George Bush seized the diplomatic initiative from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. It also should be marked as the day America entered an era in which military power is becoming less important than domestic equality and economic strength in buying global leadership.

By his proposals at the NATO summit in Brussels, Mr. Bush has declared his belief that Mr. Gorbachev is genuine, that the Kremlin leader's commitment to major arms cuts is serious, and that the Cold War is over. Thus, American security no longer depends on maintaining an ever growing nuclear arsenal or an ever constant deployment of forces abroad to contain the Soviet Union. Some, at least, of this arsenal can be destroyed; some, at least, of those forces can come home. In the process, however, a major element of U.S. postwar power and presence in the world has been devalued.

Forty years of U.S. policy has been proved successful, but with critical implications for America's role. In recent years the United States has increasingly depended for influence abroad on exporting security to other countries, through its nuclear and conventional forces, and decreasingly on economic strength that no longer provides a critical edge. U.S. allies have narrowed the gap in wealth and become economic competitors, while America has been disinvesting — eating its seed corn — in a vain effort to consume beyond its means.

Unwittingly, during the 1980s, it has mimicked the classic Soviet model, relying on military power to maintain its position and influence in Europe and Asia. And along with the Soviets, the Un-

ited States now finds that it is not well prepared to greet the new world that is emerging. Allies that are rapidly losing their dependence on America's military might are less likely to defer to it in shaping the new Europe.

NATO's 40th anniversary has been a time for looking back to the wisdom of Western leaders who created the Atlantic alliance,

and for indulging a wistful hope that Americans will find their ilk today. But nostalgia ignores the critical point: that in accepting for America the burdens of global leadership, the wise men of the 1940s could rely on unrivaled U.S. economic strength and capacity to act as they went about the politically indispensable work of marrying Wall Street to

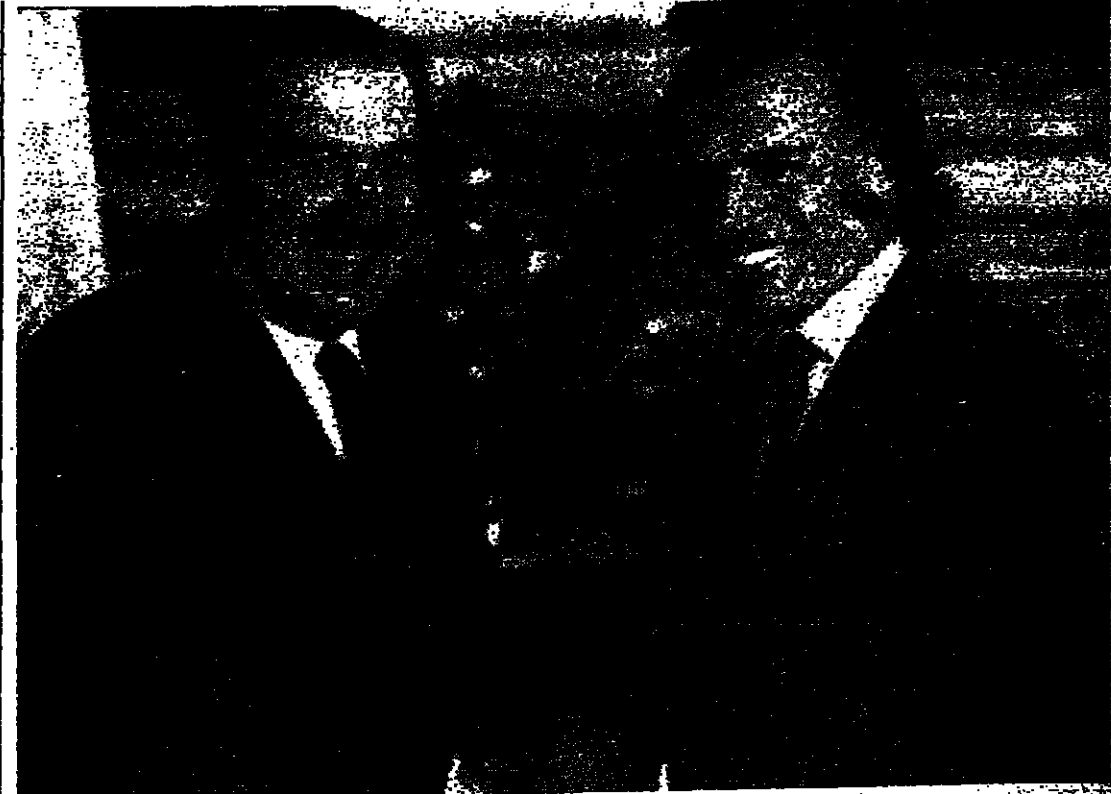
Washington and blending U.S. self-interest with a global perspective, thereby preventing another Great Depression and another world war.

A constructive U.S. role is still important in a changing world that has no other leader, but there is no domestic consensus that this commitment, comports

with self-interest at a time when economic capacity falls short and Americans seek jobs moving abroad. In U.S. attitudes, the 1940s' Marshall Plan has been replaced by 1989's "Super 301" trade legislation directed against Japan and reflecting fears of a Fortress Europe in 1992.

Money does continue to flow

into the United States as the world's safest haven, but that provides little leverage on the future. For years it has been apparent that America will not compete in tomorrow's world without making basic reforms at home, an economic perestroika as necessary — if not as difficult — as that required by Mr. Gorbachev's Russia. — IHT.



Alfonsín (left), with Menem

A Peronist president, an asset for the Arabs?

By Ignacio Klich

LONDON — Argentina's next Peronist president, Carlos Menem, is of Syrian Muslim parentage, but converted to Christianity; his wife has proudly declared her attachment to her ancestors' faith and will become Latin America's first Muslim first lady. Earlier this would have been hushed up, for notwithstanding the success of Syro-Lebanese and Palestinian immigrants in Latin America, their influx was generally seen in the region as one of the least desirable, largely because of prejudice against Muslims. Most Arab newcomers to Argentina belonged to various Christian denominations, but in 1910 an unsuccessful attempt was made to stop the immigration of Middle Easterners, because most were non-Christian. Against this background, a Muslim first lady is likely to represent an important advance for all the country's national and religious minorities.

Although anti-Arab prejudice is not what it was, it has certainly not disappeared. Since Menem started his race for the presidency there have been attempts to pair off anti-Peronism and anti-Arabism. Last year, the mass circulation monthly *Humor*, in a supplement devoted to Menem, not only mimicked the way in which Arab immigrants speak Spanish but also suggested that they, especially Menem, were hustlers and gamblers.

The Middle East has never figured prominently in Argentine international relations, but Menem's background, his 1960 statement that Israel would disappear and more recent advocacy

of a Buenos Aires-PLO office have given rise to questions as to what attitude a future government will take towards Arabs and Israelis. Menem was the sole candidate to come out in favour of a PLO office. Radical candidate Eduardo Angeloz voiced no opinion on the subject and the Democratic Centre's Alvaro Alsogaray, who hoped to recruit many votes among the better off sections of Argentine Jewry, explicitly opposed a PLO office.

However, Menem no longer seems to subscribe to the views on Israel which he once expressed in an Arab League publication. Not only is his entourage eager to highlight the friendly relations which he has with Israeli diplomats but he himself has accepted an invitation to Jerusalem. Moreover, Menem's brother and senior political advisor has said that a future Peronist government would not want to bring into the country the Middle East's problems. Whereas pro-Israelis say this is an indication that there will be no PLO office after all, the statement leaves itself open to other interpretations.

Since 1946, when the foreign ministry first had to consider the Palestine question, successive Argentine governments — whether Peronist, Radical or military — have pursued a policy of equidistance and gradualism. In recent years Argentina never opposed U.N. resolutions recognising the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians and spelling out Palestinian rights, including statehood. But evenhandedness has also meant that Argentina has avoided angering Israel and its U.S. sup-

porters by accepting a PLO office.

After the Palestine National Council session of November 1988 the importance the PLO attached to opening offices has been overtaken by efforts to win diplomatic recognition for an independent Palestinian state. If Argentine reticence to emulate the numerous Latin American countries that have recognised the Moroccan-occupied Sahara Republic is anything to go by, Menem will refrain from recognising the Palestinian state until the seat of government shifts to Palestine and it controls clearly defined territory. This, however, is likely to be balanced with a green light for a PLO bureau. Such a move would also help compensate the Arab world for its growing support at the U.N. for Argentine-inspired resolutions calling on both sides to the Falklands conflict to initiate talks aimed at settling all aspects of their dispute.

Other developments in Argentine-Middle East relations will depend on the state of play in Argentine-U.S. relations: the Falklands question and its impact on Argentine-Third World relations; international reactions to the *intifada*; and Israel's own handling of certain nettlesome issues, including Argentine-Arab military cooperation and Tel Aviv's attitude towards Argentina at the U.N. Israel has been at the forefront of those trying to thwart Argentine-Egyptian efforts to develop a missile, and has also shifted from support for the 1982 U.N. resolution on the Falklands to abstention in all successive debates — *Middle East International*.

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"The purpose is to spread all the news on the mainland we get from all media sources so that Chinese people can know

more about the bloodshed, crackdown and political turmoil in China."

Chinese the world over watch in shock and amazement

By Kathleen Callo
Reuter

HONG KONG — Chinese all over the world have launched a frenzied media blitz to send news to compatriots at home who say they are starved of information about the turmoil in their own country.

The full range of modern communications, including computers and facsimile machines, is being used to tell Chinese about the bloody crackdown on student-led protesters.

Some techniques are unorthodox: the Taiwanese government has begun floating balloons carrying newspapers, cassettes, radios, food and medicine across the water to the mainland.

Chinese students in the United States are using personal computers to send home reports of the government's bloody suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators. In Hong Kong, a daily newspaper prints a special section each day with a summary of events in China and asks readers to send it north of the border by fax.

"The have to spread information to the whole country to make people aware of what has happened, to make them aware of that crazy government," said a Hong Kong student leader.

People contacted in Chinese

provinces by telephone from Hong Kong said they knew little of what was going on in their homeland.

A telephone operator in the city of Wuhan told reporters: "I don't know anything. I live close to work and walk to my job. You are so far away and you know more than me."

In Shanghai, China's biggest city, people said they obtained news of the turmoil only from fax messages from overseas, plus the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"No one seemed to know what was the truth," said a Briton who arrived in Hong Kong, one of thousands of foreigners who left Peking after the bloody June 4 army assault on student-led demonstrators in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

Taiwan's broadcasting corporation of China started beaming more radio news to China last week.

"The purpose is to spread all the news on the mainland we get from all media sources so that Chinese people can know more about the bloodshed, crackdown and political turmoil in China," an official from the state-run radio company said.

A poster near a Hong Kong hotel carried a message for locals

and foreigners owning companies in China. "Support your staff. Fax the truth to China."

A banner hanging from a walkway over a busy road said: "Write letters to the people of China so they will know what the hated Peking government and military have done."

Alan Armsden, editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong Standard said his newspaper began publishing cut-out news summaries last Tuesday for readers to send by fax.

He said he had heard that companies in Chinese provinces were posting the reports on factory walls.

"It's been an exciting thing from a journalistic point of view in terms of breaking a news ban of a totalitarian regime," he said.

Some Hong Kong residents said they had heard of Chinese police standing by fax machines and confiscating news reports as they arrived.

"This is a futile exercise and could get a lot of people in trouble," one Hong Kong student leader said. "We have to find other ways now to get the news to the people."

But Armsden said that it was hard to assign a policeman to every fax machine in China. "It's a sheer logistical impossibility."

By Jumana Odeh
and Umayyeh Khammash

EVALUATING the health conditions of a population is a complex issue, which cannot be reduced to the matter of health services. The picture in the occupied territories is further complicated by the absence of a national health service apparatus. In addition to the various sectors (the military government sector, UNRWA, the private sector, charitable societies and the popular sector), in order to obtain an overall picture one must consider problems of inadequate housing, sewage systems, nutrition, schooling and primary care, lack of access to health care, inadequate financing of programmes and the frequent unavailability of health insurance, not to speak of the psychological and physical effects of military occupation.

Government health services in the occupied territories exist, but they are woefully inadequate. Furthermore, they are not donated by the Israeli government, but are paid for by taxes levied on the Palestinians, which, as Meron Benvenisti has shown, amount to far more than the government spends on the services. Much of the equipment and many of the programmes have been funded by private or U.N. donations, not the Israeli government.

These hospitals have not been closed during the uprising. But might not the harassment, beating and arrest of medical personnel, the repeated occupation of hospitals by Israeli soldiers (for example: Ramallah hospital, March 1988), the refusal to let blood donors enter hospitals, the arrest of patients in their hospital beds, affect the quality of health services?

When a mother has to go through a military checkpoint at the entrance to Shifa Hospital in Gaza in order to get an ORS (oral rehydration solution) to treat her baby's diarrhoea, is there not a problem of accessibility to the most basic health care?

There was a 50 per cent cut in government health services in July 1988 and 85 medical employees (10 per cent of the total) were fired. In addition, the cost of one night in government hospitals is now NIS 310, half the average monthly per capita income in the occupied territories, representing a 50 per cent cost increase during the intifada.

Might not the fact that the total occupancy of Ramallah Hospital decreased from 98.7 per cent in 1987 to 62.1 per cent in 1988 (representing the trend in other government hospitals, but not in private ones) be related to the above-mentioned measures?

The referral of Palestinian patients to Israeli hospitals decreased by 90 per cent in 1988, then increased slightly only in February 1989, due to pressure from Israeli and international groups. Was it ethical for these patients suddenly to be refused referral to Israeli hospitals, in many cases their only hope for survival, when treatment is not available in the occupied territories precisely because of the 22-year-old health strategy of the occupation, which has created a dependency on Israeli hospitals for specialised treatment?

Regarding claims that "no medical institution in the territories has been closed for even one day" during the intifada, what about the Tulkarm Patients

Friends Society (closed Aug. 24, 1988), which had the most comprehensive laboratory facilities as well as X-ray equipment and a rehabilitation programme, all of which are much needed in the Tulkarm area?

And what about the closure of the Arab Medical Association on Aug. 26, 1988, or the closing of nursing schools (Bethlehem University, Arab College for Medical Professions, al-Bireh)?

A related problem is the refusal by the military authorities to grant permits for the use of eight ambulances offered by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other organisations, at a time when they are essential. And how can one justify the refusal of permission for the private sector to build hospitals (Gaza, Ramallah, Hebron) when the plans and funding are available and the need is apparent?

Repeated military interference in evacuating the wounded (for a recent example, see UNRWA press release, May 9, 1989, concerning May 6, 1989 "a day when UNRWA's emergency medical services were under extreme pressure dealing with an exceptionally high number of casualties," a day on which "three persons were shot dead and at least 339 persons injured... the highest one-day casualty toll since the beginning of the intifada") or the highjacking of a Makassed hospital ambulance in order to arrest residents of Jabal Mukaber in February 1988 (witnessed by members of the American organisation, Physicians for Human Rights) are serious obstacles to the delivery of health services.

In relation to the infant mortality rate in the West Bank and Gaza, there seems to be a discrepancy between the government statistics and those of other independent researchers. As we all know, it is very difficult to make a serious estimate due to the fact that not all births and deaths in homes or even in hospitals are registered (it would appear that in the past three months, 59 deceased babies in three different hospitals were not registered). Why not publish the studies done on the infant mortality rate (IMR), for example, that of the World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre?

No, health care is not "alive and well" in the occupied territories. Destroying latrines in the Jordan Valley (due to the lack of a building permit), the interruption of vaccination programmes and prenatal care because of extended curfews in the Gaza Strip and areas of the West Bank, the cutting off of water supplies to thousands of people, further negatively affect health conditions.

JOHANNESBURG — Changes in apartheid laws are enabling South Africans to mix more freely across racial lines. But the new proximity of blacks and whites has done little to bridge a chasm of ignorance and cultural differences developed during decades of forced separation.

The phenomenon has been described as an invisible Berlin Wall which keeps blacks and whites from communicating and understanding each other even though many now interact in ways that once were prohibited.

The government has moved from a policy of forcing apartheid on everyone to proposing creation of integrated residential areas for those who prefer them. However, it is committed to maintaining separate voter rolls and providing segregated neighbourhoods, public schools and hospitals for whites who want them.

Apartheid laws which remain in effect deny the black majority of 28 million the right to vote on national affairs; assign them to underfunded schools with unqualified teachers; and force most of them to live in impoverished rural homelands or underdeveloped, overcrowded urban townships. All municipal governments have power to prohibit blacks from using any public facility.

But legal revisions in recent years allow people of different races to use the same public toilets, libraries and elevators; stand in the same line at post offices; and eat at the same restaurants.

Whites and blacks can dance and drink together, sit next to each other at theatres, picnic at the same parks and, in some instances, share trains, buses and beaches. They worship together at some churches and compete jointly on some soccer teams and running clubs. They can have an interracial love affair or marriage without fear of arrest.

With enough money, blacks can send their children to interracial private schools and be treated at private, nonracial hospitals. If willing to break the law, they can live in certain "white" urban neighbourhoods with little chance of punishment or harassment.

Despite the changes, "the average South African wouldn't know how to mix across different groups. He wouldn't know what to say after he said, 'hello,'" said Bernard Chalmers, a white management consultant who conducts cross-cultural encounter groups for businesses, schools and churches.

Such encounters have become a fad as more people work and live next to someone whose culture they don't understand.

"Blacks find out whites are not really as rich as they think, and

whites find out things like the black guy loves his children. It's really at that level of finding the other human being is there," Chalmers said.

The Rev. Nico Smith, a white minister shunned by family and friends when he moved into the Mamelodi black township, belongs to a nationwide religious organisation that brings blacks and whites together for meals, home visits and church services.

"Apartheid has been very successful," Smith said. In the church-sponsored encounter groups, "white people tell me, 'we discovered black people are ordinary people like we are.' Just that one expression is an indication of the total alienation that developed over the years."

The chasm is so wide that black professionals often say they feel insulted and patronised, usually by well-meaning white colleagues who think they are reaching across the cultural divide.

"More dangerous than apartheid are the pseudo-liberals who are really saying, 'if you do things like me and come to be like me and take on my culture, I will accept you,'" said Gabriel Setiloane, a black professor of religion at the mostly white university of Cape Town.

"All my life I have been among these people who are insulting me every day because they can only accept me when I speak their language and do things they want to be done," he said.

"I tell them at the university... how much of the African understanding of the being of life, of values, are coming into your curriculum, your articles, your relationships? Otherwise it means you have black students at the university that you are making white."

Pearl Ntuli, a black marketing manager for a black magazine, Africa Now, said, "I do make friends with white people, especially now that people are trying hard to reach out. But some people end up being too patronising. We (blacks) are also very suspicious of them. We think they don't really mean it. But eventually you learn to recognise the good people."

More businesses are recognising they must rely on the growing black labour force to fill supervisory, professional and technical positions, and that the black majority is their primary market.

Daniel Pholo, the black manager of social programmes for Makro wholesale stores, said his company has a programme to promote black managers. He instructs white supervisors about black employees' different needs, such as more bereavement time for lengthy mourning rituals.

But black and white Makro employees seldom visit each



tions.

Health care is struggling to live and to expand due to the efforts of the Palestinian medical and paramedical professions in all the different sectors, including those volunteering at the grassroots level, to maintain minimal subsistence standards while awaiting the end of an occupation which is in no case compatible with adequate health care.

The problem is not one of additional beds or donations for equipment. The first priority is the building of an independent Palestinian health infrastructure.

The writers are physicians and specialists in public health from Jerusalem.
The Jerusalem Post

Across racial barriers

By Laurinda Keys
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Changes in apartheid laws are enabling South Africans to mix more freely across racial lines. But the new proximity of blacks and whites has done little to bridge a chasm of ignorance and cultural differences developed during decades of forced separation.

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With enough money, blacks can send their children to interracial private schools and be treated at private, nonracial hospitals. If willing to break the law, they can live in certain "white" urban neighbourhoods with little chance of punishment or harassment.

Despite the changes, "the average South African wouldn't know how to mix across different groups. He wouldn't know what to say after he said, 'hello,'" said Bernard Chalmers, a white management consultant who conducts cross-cultural encounter groups for businesses, schools and churches.

Such encounters have become a fad as more people work and live next to someone whose culture they don't understand.

"Blacks find out whites are not really as rich as they think, and

whites find out things like the black guy loves his children. It's really at that level of finding the other human being is there," Chalmers said.

The Rev. Nico Smith, a white minister shunned by family and friends when he moved into the Mamelodi black township, belongs to a nationwide religious organisation that brings blacks and whites together for meals, home visits and church services.

"Apartheid has been very successful," Smith said. In the church-sponsored encounter groups, "white people tell me, 'we discovered black people are ordinary people like we are.' Just that one expression is an indication of the total alienation that developed over the years."

The chasm is so wide that black professionals often say they feel insulted and patronised, usually by well-meaning white colleagues who think they are reaching across the cultural divide.

"More dangerous than apartheid are the pseudo-liberals who are really saying, 'if you do things like me and come to be like me and take on my culture, I will accept you,'" said Gabriel Setiloane, a black professor of religion at the mostly white university of Cape Town.

"All my life I have been among these people who are insulting me every day because they can only accept me when I speak their language and do things they want to be done," he said.

"I tell them at the university... how much of the African understanding of the being of life, of values, are coming into your curriculum, your articles, your relationships? Otherwise it means you have black students at the university that you are making white."

Pearl Ntuli, a black marketing manager for a black magazine, Africa Now, said, "I do make friends with white people, especially now that people are trying hard to reach out. But some people end up being too patronising. We (blacks) are also very suspicious of them. We think they don't really mean it. But eventually you learn to recognise the good people."

More businesses are recognising they must rely on the growing black labour force to fill supervisory, professional and technical positions, and that the black majority is their primary market.

Daniel Pholo, the black manager of social programmes for Makro wholesale stores, said his company has a programme to promote black managers. He instructs white supervisors about black employees' different needs, such as more bereavement time for lengthy mourning rituals.

But black and white Makro employees seldom visit each

other on weekends, he said, because few blacks have transport to white suburbs, and "whites are scared to go into black townships."

Blacks and whites get to know each other most easily as next-

door neighbours, said John Kane-Berman, head of the Independent South African Institute of Race Relations. He said an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 blacks live illegally in white neighbourhoods.

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HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Sunspot activity increasing

By Randolph E. Schmid
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sunspot activity is rapidly increasing and could reach record levels by the end of the year, possibly threatening radio transmissions, satellites and even electrical systems, the national oceanic and atmospheric administration reports.

The current sunspot cycle began in 1986 and is expected to peak by the end of this year or the beginning of 1990, according to Joseph Hirman of NOAA's Space Environment Service Center.

Increasing solar activity this has already brought an intense display of the Aurora borealis and some serious effects — in March a solar flare precipitated a power blackout in Canada and interfered with some satellites.

The most intense cycle of solar activity occurred in the late 1950s and the current increase threatens to equal that, Hirman said in a telephone interview.

Solar activity rises and falls in a cycle lasting about 11 years, and at the peak the cycle normally climbs to an average of 120 sunspots at any given time, Hirman explained.

Already the average has reached 130 and the peak is still months away, he said.

"There is no reason to think it won't continue to rise and so the momentum will carry us to near the top of past cycles," Hirman explained. The peak average on

record was 201.3 spots during March 1958, he said.

Hirman said scientists don't know what causes one cycle to be more active than another.

"There is a process that most people believe is internal to the sun that's producing the solar cycle," he explained. "The cycle actually starts before the appearance of the first spots, those only appear in the later part of cycle."

While sunspots are easy to count and are the most visible part of the cycle, they actually have little effect.

What concerns scientists are bursts of radiation from the star that follow a cycle too, and are expected to occur in peaks and valleys, perhaps for as long as three or four years, Hirman explained.

Solar flares send out blasts of particles and radiation which can have serious effects on earth when heading in this direction.

This radiation could produce disruptive periods, such as occurred in March, once or twice a year during that time, said Hirman.

And when that occurs the pulses of radiation can interfere with radio transmissions, including radar and satellite communications. It can also affect the grids connecting electrical generating systems on earth. And the radiation can heat the earth's atmosphere, causing it to expand and thus inducing drag which can slow satellites and cause them to

fall back to earth sooner than planned.

Another effect is the geomagnetic storm, a disruption of the earth's magnetic field, which leads to the aurora borealis and aurora australis, the northern and southern lights. In March the northern lights were seen as far south as the 30 degrees latitude.

Some researchers have sought to link the 11-year solar cycle to weather and climate on the earth, but so far scientists have not come to a complete agreement on whether there is a measurable effect.

A 1987 study by the national center for atmospheric research and the Free University of Berlin did indicate an influence on the paths of winter storms in the North Atlantic ocean.

There can be a bright side to

solar activity.

Increases in ultraviolet radiation in the past have helped induce increased formation of ozone in the upper atmosphere. Ozone helps protect the planet from damaging radiation and scientists have become concerned that chemicals are reducing the amount of ozone in the upper air.

In addition, the atmospheric expansion that can threaten satellites also helps clear away some of the debris left in orbit by satellite launches, an effect the American geophysical union has referred to as tidying up space.

While sunspots go through an 11-year cycle, it is not symmetrical. From the minimum point sunspot activity increases for about 4.3 years to a peak and then declines gradually over 6.6 years, scientists report.

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Through debt rescheduling,
Arab aid and new credits

Jordan to settle \$900m 1989 external payments

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan expects to meet about \$900 million in foreign exchange payments in 1989 with financial assistance from Arab countries, new loans, mostly from debt rescheduling, Finance Minister Basel Jaraneh said Tuesday.

"There will be a foreign exchange shortage in 1989 amounting to about \$900 million and plans have been made to cover it," Jaraneh was quoted as saying by Reuters.

The news agency Monday erroneously quoted the minister as saying Jordan faced deficit of \$900 million. The Jordan Times carried part of the story in its Tuesday edition.

The minister told Reuters Tuesday that of the total foreign exchange needed, "about \$650 million will be from debt rescheduling and the rest will come from Arab aid and new concessional loans. It is expected that the amount we will receive will exceed the gap."

Adjustment programme

The Minister, addressing a gathering of Jordanian and Indian businessmen, said Monday that Jordan's economic and financial difficulties should be viewed against the background of the recession in the region and developments in the Gulf and voiced confidence that the Kingdom would overcome its present difficulties.

"I am confident that the financial needs... will be certainly covered and there are good possibilities that the building of foreign reserves will take place at rates higher than what is envisaged in the adjustment programme," the minister said.

Following is the full text of the minister's address Monday:

Jordan has been experiencing economic and financial difficulties since 1985. These difficulties should be viewed against the background of prolonged recession in the region which, together with other developments, such as the Gulf war led to reduced flows of official aid, workers' remittances and contributed to a weakening of demand for Jordan's traditional exports of goods and services.

In spite of these adverse developments, the government continued to expand expenditures which led to a widening of the fiscal deficit. The magnitude of this deficit in 1987 was as follows:

Overall deficit JD 298.1 million
% to GDP 25.2%
% to current expenditure 49.46%

The deficit was initially financed by increased external commercial borrowing and, from 1987 by increased domestic bank borrowing. The resulting demand pressures, together with reduced external inflows, exerted pressures on the balance of payments and the exchange rate. By 1988, the situation had

deteriorated significantly: Real GDP declined by 3.5 per cent; the budget deficit widened substantially and the exchange rate came under severe pressure.

Since June 1988, the Jordanian authorities have taken a number of measures to address the situation. These included a significant depreciation of the Jordan dinar, freezing of a large component of government expenditures and a tightening of monetary policy.

Towards the end of 1988, it became evident that, given the magnitude of economic and financial problems facing Jordan, domestic effort alone would not be sufficient to correct the underlying structural imbalances. Moreover, it began to be recognised that Jordan could not maintain orderly external financial relations without debt rescheduling.

Accordingly, the government decided to adopt a medium-term strategy to address the internal and external financial imbalances through domestic effort and seeking international financial support. Within that context a medium term (1989-1993) programme was adopted by the government in cooperation with the IMF. This programme is based on a comprehensive medium-term framework which aims at restoring and increasing the rate of economic growth in the context of relative price stability, and achieving a substantial improvement in the budget and balance of payments.

Among the major features of the programme are the following:

1) Additional fiscal measures for 1989 to produce savings in the budget deficit equivalent to 4.5 per cent of GDP on an annual basis.

2) A further reduction in the budget deficit equivalent to three per cent of GDP is to be attained in 1990. The government shall study the tax system to improve its elasticity. The

government shall also consider to undertake concrete steps in 1990 for the introduction of a general consumption tax of the value added variety starting in 1991.

This programme will reduce deficit in the budget without external grants from about 24% of GDP in 1988 to 10% of GDP in 1990 and to six per cent including external grants.

3) The government intends to reinforce the budgetary measures by a tight credit policy. The increase in net domestic assets as a percentage of the initial money stock will be reduced from 14 per cent in 1988 to nine per cent in 1989, while net claims on the government will be reduced from 11 per cent to 5.5 per cent. Further reductions are to be achieved in 1990. Ceilings on banking system lending have been fixed.

4) The authorities intend to pursue a prudent debt management policy. Limits and ceilings are placed on the contractions of new non-concessional public and publicly-guaranteed loans.

5) The rate of inflation is expected to decline from about 14% in 1989 to about seven per cent in 1993.

6) The medium term balance of payment objective is to build up the reserves gradually to cover three months imports (other than gold holdings) as well as to improve the current account from a deficit of six per cent of GDP in 1988 to a balance position by 1993.

This strong adjustment programme would help to restore confidence in the economy and redress internal and external imbalances. However, it is basically a demand management approach and therefore the government intends to introduce a number of supply side policies and reforms to stimulate private sector and investment. Such measures will be supported by an adjustment loan from the World Bank. The bank has done extensive work on such policies and



Basel Jaraneh

reforms and it is expected that an understanding on the new structure of incentives and tariffs would be reached soon.

Notwithstanding the strong adjustment effort implied in the programme substantial financing gaps would still exist. Viable financial plans to cover the gaps of 1989 and 1990 have been already agreed upon with the IMF. Under this plan the gaps will be covered through grants, new concessional loans and debt relief in form of rescheduling. The management of the IMF has already approved a stand-by credit to Jordan and the board is expected to approve the loan by early July.

We have already approached the Paris Club for rescheduling debt service payment for 1989 and 1990, and also approached commercial creditors for the same purpose.

The World Bank and other donors are expected to provide concessional loans to support the programme. In addition, the Arab countries have demonstrated their support to Jordan in its efforts to achieve the objectives of the adjustment programme.

We are certainly grateful for the understanding extended to Jordan by various donors countries. Such understanding is most helpful to enable Jordan achieve the objectives of the programme.

Let me in conclusion, say that I am confident that the financing gap I referred to previously will be certainly covered and there are good possibilities that the building of foreign reserves will take place at rates higher than what is envisaged in the adjustment programme.

Tunisian officials explain hardships

TUNIS (R) — Cabinet ministers urged Tunisians Monday to tighten their belts in the face of economic hardship caused by drought, a widening trade deficit, reduced tourism, rising foreign debt and unemployment.

At a joint news conference, the central bank governor and the ministers of planning, economy and finance said the situation called for "vigilance and prudence."

Central bank governor Ismail Khelil said foreign exchange re-

serves had fallen to the equivalent of two months of imports from the equivalent of 100 days at the end of last year.

Planning and Finance Minister Mohammad Ghanouchi said the 1989 foreign debt had been revised upwards from 1.055 billion dinars to 1.155 billion (\$991 million to \$1.086 billion).

He said the increase was due mainly to appreciation of the dollar, since about 42 per cent of the debt is in dollars.

Imports surged by 40 per cent in the first five months of the year compared with the same period in 1988, mainly due to bigger food purchases.

After a second year of drought, Ghanouchi said, the cereal harvest would be 400,000 tonnes compared with an annual average of 1.2 million. Grain imports cost \$232 million last year and the bill would be around \$360 million this year, he said.

Tourism earned 10 per cent less

in the first five months compared with the same period last year. Fewer Libyans came and their numbers are expected to decline further with the reopening of the Libyan border with Egypt.

The ministers predicted inflation of 8.4 per cent this year and worsening unemployment, particularly in rural areas, but they gave no figures.

They said they opposed higher wages and called on Tunisians to work harder to export more.

Khomeini's death gives rial new life

NICOSIA (R) — The Iranian rial is surging in black market trading on expectations Tehran will pursue more liberal economic policies after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, dealers said.

The London-based dealers said the dollar was fetching 1,270 rials in Tehran against 1,410 before Khomeini's death on June 3, equal to an 11 per cent drop in the value of the dollar.

"I reckon the dollar will slip even further in the coming days," said one of the operators, who do

deals in Iran by telephone. "At the moment there are more sellers (of dollars) than buyers."

Dealers said the market felt there had been a smooth transfer of power to leaders who aim to boost the private sector and open the economy to the West.

Moderate Ali Khamenei was last week named supreme leader in place of Khomeini. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, an ally of Khamenei, was reelected parliamentary speaker Monday and is tipped to win presidential elections in August.

Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi, who backs government control of the economy, could lose influence under constitutional changes that might abolish the premiership after August.

The rial has officially been pegged at about 70 to the dollar since the Islamic revolution in 1979, which abolished parts of private sector and reduced contacts with the West.

The artificially strong official exchange rate has hit non-oil exports and low world prices have hurt revenue from oil; Iran's

main foreign exchange earner.

The rial has seen-sawed on the black market, hitting a high of 600 to the dollar last August after Iran and Iraq agreed a ceasefire in the eight-year-old Gulf war.

Iran's ties with the West plunged after the death threat, and Tehran broke diplomatic ties with London over the row.

Gulf's 'Wall Street' opens Saturday

MANAMA (AP) — The newly established Bahrain Stock Exchange will start trading Saturday, almost six months later than originally planned, its director announced Tuesday.

Fawzi Behzad told a news conference the opening was delayed in order to complete discussions with financial authorities for "more careful" rules on market activity.

The dealing hall, a marble-roofed chamber in the Hedayat building, also had to be completed, he said. The new exchange is on Government Road, where several banks are located. Behzad and other officials say they hope the island's stock exchange will become the Wall Street of the Gulf region.

"Now we deal in local Bahrain companies. We shall be moving to Gulf companies... then to the international companies," he said.

But he said it would be some time before trading in international companies' stock would start because "it needs computerised data, for example."

The Bahrain exchange will seek to attract private Arab wealth accumulated during the 1970s oil boom that is currently invested abroad. Such holdings are estimated at around \$150 billion.

Its cautious beginning reflects official determination to avoid over-heating of the kind that triggered the 1982 crash of Kuwait's unofficial Al Manakh stock market under the pressure of \$94 billion worth of post-dated checks.

Behzad said the market would trade for just 90 minutes daily, opening at 9:30 a.m. (0630 GMT). It will close Fridays, the Muslim weekend.

He said five individual brokers and two financial companies

would trade stock of 29 Bahraini national companies that have a combined total of 4.4 billion shares. Their total nominal value is set at \$1.6 billion.

Share values will be limited to a 15 per cent move up or down on any trading day.

Nationals of other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states will be allowed to deal on the Bahrain market, but company ownership percentages have not yet been defined, he said.

The GCC, which groups Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, has set the ceiling for ownership by citizens of one member-country in companies of another at 25 per cent.

Behzad said the stock exchange's founding decree permits

eventual trading in government bonds, real estate and other financial instruments but set no date for the expansion.

The Bahrain Stock Exchange opening comes as the Gulf region anticipates an economic recovery based on improved oil prices and reconstruction after last August's ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

Behzad said he hoped that each GCC country would eventually have its own exchange so that "we shall be able to coordinate for the future... it will push a Gulf market in general."

Oman last month opened a small-scale stock exchange where GCC nationals are permitted to deal, while unofficial trading is carried on in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

S. Korea president warns of problems

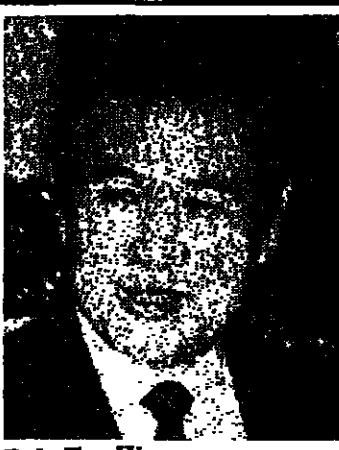
SEOUL (AP) — President Roh Tae-Woo warned Monday that strikes, high wage increases and other labour problems are undermining the economy, and appealed to employers and workers to show restraint and work together.

Roh, in his weekly national radio address, said the economy had lost \$4.5 billion in lost production so far this year because of labour unrest. He said the losses included \$1 billion in lost exports.

Roh urged industrial workers not to make "excessive" wage demands. He said the competitiveness of Korean exports was declining because of soaring costs and that Japan, Taiwan and other Asian nations were benefiting from Seoul's economic problems.

"It is of great concern to us that the competitiveness of our economy has structurally deteriorated," he said.

South Korean leaders have been warning that a recent wave of strikes and production slowdowns by workers threaten to depress the economy. Officials say high wage increases granted some striking workers have added to the strains.



Roh Tae-Woo

The government had targeted a trade surplus this year of \$5 billion, but some officials predict the surplus could be as low as \$1.5 billion.

Restraining the wealthy

Roh also urged the wealthy to refrain from wasting money on luxuries and said the entire nation needed to live frugally to help ensure national prosperity. He said restraint was needed on the part of the wealthy to curb a "sense of alienation" among the poor.

Draft Egyptian investment law spurs some doubts

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is taking tentative steps to boost foreign and domestic investment in the private sector through a draft law which improves tax breaks and simplifies bureaucratic controls for new projects.

But analysts say the long-awaited law, currently going through parliament, does not go far enough and complain Egypt is still reluctant to loosen state control over its heavily-regulated economy.

The law improves tax breaks already available to new projects, giving tax exemptions for up to 10 years.

It also gives sole responsibility for approving projects to the Investment Authority, a semi-independent government body.

"That is a very good point because in future people will not have to go round knocking on the doors of every government department to get approval," one local businessman said.

The law gives greater access to foreign investment by softening

an insistence that Egyptians should participate in all new projects.

But some complain that the new law often gives with one hand and takes away with the other. A few fear it could prove near-useless, clogging up the statute book and delaying a complete overhaul.

The law says private companies will not be subject to price controls, a major blessing.

But the government has included a clause allowing it to impose price controls and restrict profit margins at a later date for certain products under certain circumstances.

"That really was not necessary. It is bound to scare the private sector," said Heba Handoussa, head of the economics department at the American University of Cairo.

According to the Egyptian Businessman's Association (EBA), the draft law is full of such loopholes and exceptions. Behind the new law are gov-

ernment efforts to cut public spending and reduce a heavy foreign debt burden.

"The government has made it very clear there could be no extra spending on the public sector. All the growth must come from the private sector," Handoussa said.

Western diplomats say Egypt must unravel the dominance of its inefficient public sector if it is to overcome chronic economic problems such as rising prices and food shortages.

"They have reached a crucial point between the private and the public sector. If they don't open up the private sector their economy will really be in a crisis," a diplomat said.

But analysts say the government seems frightened of too sudden a move away from centrally-planned economy and big public sector created by former president Nasser.

The investment law, a hotbed of compromises, shows how deep their caution runs, they say.

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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, June 13, 1989					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell			
U.S. dollar	572.1	578.1	French franc	83.5	84.3
Pound Sterling	874.6	883.3	Japanese yen (for 100)	384.4	388.2
Deutschemark	282.8	285.6	Dutch guilder	251.1	253.6
Swiss franc	327.1	330.4	Swedish crown	84.2	85.0
			Italian lira (for 100)	39.2	39.6
			Belgian franc (for 10)	135.0	136.4

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

		U.S. dollars
One Sterling	1.5245/55	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2005/15	Deutschemark
	2.0133/40	Dutch guilders
	2.2685/95	Swiss francs
	1.7370/80	Belgian francs
	42.19/22	French francs
	6.8325/75	Italian lire
	1457/1458	Japanese yen
	147.90/148.00	Swedish crowns
	6.7750/7800	Norwegian crowns
	7.2800/50	Danish crowns
	7.8325/75	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	360.40/360.80	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Reuters

SYDNEY — Higher cash rates weakened industrial stocks. The All Ordinaries index closed 3.1 points lower at 1540.8.

JAPAN — Fears of a discount rate rise and currency concerns pushed the 225-share Nikkei index down 184.46 to 33,213.55. "If the yen would go down slowly, we could endure it, but the speed is too fast," said Toranobu Sogai, head of equity trading for Shearson Lehman Hutton Asia. "We're confused."

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's main stock indicator sank 85.02 points to end at 2,355.19 on active overseas selling, although some local bargain hunting provided a cushion in the afternoon.

SINGAPORE — Institutional buying and bargain hunting helped prices recover from early falls. The Straits Times industrial index rose 7.36 points to close at 1,283.84.

BOMBAY — Share prices closed mixed on lack of support. Voltas shot up 90 rupees to 840. Noclil rose 7.5 to 900. Associated Cement 0.5 to 323.5 and Tata Steel 1.25 to 1,368.75.

FRANKFURT — Shares closed mixed in moderate trade as a growing number of participants squared positions ahead of U.S. economic data. The real-time 30-share DAX index closed at 1,429.11, off 7.56 points.

ZURICH — Shares closed easier as the board in lively trading. The all-share Swiss index slipped 3.7 points to 1062.2.

PARIS — French share prices recovered most of their opening losses by the close in cautious trading. The 50-share price indicator closed 0.02 per cent down after opening 0.14 per cent down.

LONDON — Shares stood above the day's lows in late trading, assisted by a partial recovery on Wall Street. By 1506 GMT the FTSE index was 13.4 down at 2,124.9.

NEW YORK — Stocks remained generally lower but blue chips recovered as light buying met concentrated early selling. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 13 at 2506 after falling to 2501.

Connors says he can win Wimbledon

EDINBURGH (R) — Jimmy Connors, the old streetfighter in a sport populated by youngsters less than half his age, defies anyone to dismiss him as a Wimbledon contender.

Still fit, healthy and athletic at 37, the American arrived in Edinburgh Monday not contemplating retirement just yet and looking forward to his 18th attempt at the all-England title he won in 1974 and 82.

"Okay I'm 37 and don't recuperate as quickly as I used to... but you never know what can happen," said Connors as he prepared for his first match Tuesday in the Craiglockhart grass court tournament.

"Long matches take their toll on me a bit, but Wimbledon is on grass where the points go a little faster and the matches aren't as long. If I get on a roll and feel good and start playing well, and somebody else doesn't feel so good, who knows?"

"It's like gambling. Every time you walk out you're gambling on your game and your reputation," said Connors, who has opted for the Scottish event just to play "somewhere different."

He explained: "This is a nice change. I played at Queen's and supported it for 12 or 14 years but I've come here to get out of London for a week. If you spend too much time in one place you tend to get a little stale. Hopefully when I go back to London I'll get straight into the groove."

But it will be in business. Instead of putting on shorts and carrying my racquets around, I'll put on a suit and use my mind more. I've been preparing for that event for 10 years but I'll know when it's going to happen.

"Five or six years ago people



Bloodied but unbowed: a veteran Jimmy Connors takes a break — but not for good.

were pounding me to find out when I would retire. My brother, John, looked at me and said: 'Why should I stop something I enjoy and make a hell of a living at?' He's right. Not many people can say they enjoy going to work — but I'm one of these guys."

Connors also looked at the weekend victories of 17-year-old Michael Chang and Andre Agassi in the French Open and pleaded for more signs of emerging personality. "The youth is the future of the game and for them to show promise is very good for tennis. On the other hand the game used to be full of personalities and I think it needs that."

"I hope someone along the line breaks through and brings that back into the game. People want to see a smile, a frown, a laugh, a cry. They want emotions. That's what I think... but then I'm just one guy out of 600 players," he added with mock modesty.

Connors is seeded third here, behind old sparring partner John McEnroe, fresh from his Beckenham success, and Switzerland's Jakob Hlasek. McEnroe makes his first appearance Wednesday.

China says Asia Games will happen as planned

KUWAIT (AP) — The president of the Chinese Olympic Committee Monday assured his Asian counterparts that the situation in his country was stabilizing and that Beijing will be hosting all Asian sports events as scheduled.

COC President He Zhen-hang, in a letter to the Olympic Council of Asia President Sheikh Fahad Al Sabah, said the recent turmoil in Beijing has already ebbed and "the public life has returned to normal and everything (is) in good order."

The first upcoming event to be hosted by Beijing will be the Asian handball championships in August for which preparations were "in full swing," said the letter.

The 11th Asian Games scheduled for 1990 "will be held without any hindrance and all preparations are going on smoothly," the COC president said.

Contents of the letter to Sheikh Fahad, a member of the ruling family of Kuwait, were relayed through a press release given to the Associated Press in Kuwait.

The statement from Fahad's office said the letter was in reply to one that he had sent the COC president "expressing his concern over the situation in China since he had received a number of enquiries from various OCA member countries and international sports federations."

Fahad had also enquired whether it would be possible for China to hold both the Asian handball championships the coming August

Johnson admits long drug use, awareness

TORONTO (AP) — Disgraced sprinter Ben Johnson admitted under oath Monday that he had taken steroids for years and that he was aware both of the effects of the drugs and the fact that they were banned for use by athletes.

Johnson, who was stripped of a gold medal and a 9.79-second world record for the 100-metre dash at the Seoul Olympics, previously had denied that he had ever "knowingly" taken illegal drugs.

He told a Canadian government tribunal that his longtime coach, Charlie Francis, first made him an unwitting user of steroids, in 1981, though it "came to my mind" soon thereafter that the pills he was handed were banned substances.

In any case, Johnson acknowledged that by 1983, he was aware that the two different types of drugs he had tried by then, dianabol and stanozolol, were steroids. So too, he said, did he know their purpose and the fact they were banned.

Asked if he took dianabol and growth hormone in the fall of

1983 as Francis had testified, the sprinter replied: "Probably. Could be."

Johnson's appearance before the federal inquiry into drugs and athletics, likely to keep him on the witness stand for days, ended the runner's silence on the scandal. In Seoul, he initially offered the quickly discredited alibi that someone had spiked his pre-race drink, then quickly changed his excuse to read that he had never knowingly taken illegal drugs.

Johnson was ushered into the hearing by his attorney, Ed Furterman, who has portrayed him for months as a simple-minded soul incapable of a deliberate effort to circumvent anti-doping rules.

As he passed through a gauntlet of more than 200 reporters from around the world, Johnson said only that "I feel good" about

the impending interrogation.

The federal inquiry already has heard testimony from Johnson's coach, doctor and fellow athletes on steroid use dating to 1981 and continuing within weeks of the Seoul Olympics.

It also was provided a tape covertly made in January 1988 by Dr. Jamie Astaphan in which Johnson discussed steroid use.

A central question is how much the 27-year-old Johnson was capable of understanding about anabolic steroids and their implications.

Astaphan and Francis, who was Johnson's only coach from the time he was a scrawny 15-year-old newly arrived from Jamaica, said the athlete was informed and aware.

In his cross-examination of witnesses, however, Furterman has portrayed Johnson as something of a trusting innocent, an athlete of limited education and possibly limited mental ability.

As Furterman told it, Johnson looked on his coach and his doc-

tor as father figures and would have taken their advice. The lawyer said Johnson had trouble even making an international phone call on his own.

Francis, Astaphan and other witnesses have said Johnson was fully informed and very much had a mind of his own. Testimony was heard on the athlete's ability to understand real estate transactions, for example.

And Astaphan, explaining in part why he decided to make his tape and keep it in a bank vault, recalled an August 1987 conversation in Rome when Johnson set the still standing 100-metre world record of 9.83 seconds.

The doctor said he cautioned Johnson to be more discreet about steroids and the sprinter responded: "Yeah, but Charlie or you would take the rap."

The federal commission, formed in the aftermath of the Olympic scandal that brought Canada from euphoria over Johnson's gold-medal victory to instant disgrace, has broad powers

to summon witnesses and gather information.

Ontario associate justice Charles Dubin, who is leading the inquiry, has said it is intended to produce recommendations on how to discourage athletes from using performance enhancing substances not only because they are cheating but also to protect their health.

No criminal prosecutions are expected.

The medal that was stripped from Johnson was awarded his longtime rival, American Carl Lewis.

Johnson said in a recent interview with Italian television, for which he was paid an undisclosed amount, that he would like to run at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

"My dream is to compete in the Olympics," Johnson said. "I want to face Carl Lewis again."

Johnson is banned for competition for two years by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Leonard, Hearn contented with draw, praise each other

LAS VEGAS (R) — The crowd booed and many ringsiders disagreed with the decision giving Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearn a draw in their super-middleweight title bout Monday.

But the fighters were curiously content with the result.

It appeared both men, in the twilight of their careers, felt they were lucky to have escaped with their reputations intact after their 12-round World Boxing Council battle.

"I'm proud of a draw. The judges could have gone the other way, so I'm thankful," said Hearn after their grueling fight in temperatures of 32 degrees

Centigrade (90 degrees Fahrenheit). Leonard, knocked down twice in the fight for only the third and fourth times of his career, was also resigned to the decision.

"I think regardless of what took place, we proved we were both champions," said Leonard, who retained his super-middleweight title. "Let's leave it to the judges. We can't do anything about it."

Despite their ages — Leonard is 33 and Hearn 30 — they staged an exciting fight. Both men staggered and appeared ready to be knocked out at several points.

While they are not the fighters they were when they fought one of the great bouts of the decade in 1981 — Leonard won by stopping Hearn in the 14th round — they gave the 15,336 people at Caesars Palace value for money.

After two rounds sizing up each other, Hearn jolted Leonard with a right to the head and then clubbed him above the left ear to knock him down in the third round.

But Leonard, in only his fourth fight in seven years, was up at the count of five. With about 40 seconds left, Hearn rushed in hoping to end the fight but wily Leonard stayed out of trouble.

At the end of the round Leonard smiled and tapped Hearn's gloves, apparently acknowledging his opponent's punching power.

It was Leonard's turn in the fifth as Hearn appeared ready to go down for the count after taking a hard right-left to the head.

Leonard was immediately on him, pounding his body and head almost at will and twice landing seven consecutive unanswered punches.

Hearn held on to make it to the bell and came out for the sixth round swinging his left arm back and forth in front of his body to distract Leonard and give himself time to recover from the previous round.

In the seventh Hearn cranked up his left hand, especially with hooks, but he could not finish Leonard off. In the 11th a com-



Sugar Ray Leonard, his title and reputation unscathed after Monday's 12-round nail biter with Thomas Hearn, is not about to throw in the towel.

bination sent Leonard down again, but once more Hearn wilted when he seemed poised for victory.

Leonard, whose record is now 35-1-1, came to the post-fight press conference with some puffiness under his left eye.

"To all the people who wrote Tommy off, I think what he proved tonight is that he's a true

champion. He's overcome many adversities and he's a tough cookie," he said.

Hearn, 46-3-1, returned the compliment.

"This man hurt me in the fifth round. He didn't know it but he hurt me," said Hearn, who had a cut on his left cheek. "Every time I hit him he came back. He's got heart."

Gonzalez fed up with Real Madrid

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid midfielder Michel Gonzalez, who stalked off the pitch in the middle of his team's league title-clinching triumph against Espanol last Sunday, said Tuesday in Madrid he is sick of the pressure and wants to leave the club.

"I don't want to spend every day under examination by the public or have my performance in every match criticised," Michel told reporters after being called to explain his behaviour to club president Ramon Mendoza.

"I don't want the team to suffer because of what I do... I think the best thing is for me to go," said Michel.

On Sunday two minutes before halftime, he miskicked a pass into a cluster of Espanol players. He responded to the heckling by leaving the pitch without waiting for a substitute.

"We talked about Sunday and Mendoza told me he wasn't happy, which I can understand," Michel said. "I told him it was 80 per cent my ankle and 20 per cent other reasons."

Michel, who has scored 12 goals this season, has complained bitterly in the past few months about constant criticism by the press and whistles from demanding fans.

Lineker returns home, says Spurs best bet

MADRID (R) — Gary Lineker has said he chose to leave Barcelona for Tottenham ahead of several other European clubs because he wanted to prepare in England for next year's World Cup finals in Italy.

The England striker's move has not been settled, but a top Barcelona official said Monday that if he left it would be to join the London team.

"I had to take a decision because, luckily, I had a lot of offers. I thought about it a lot," Lineker said in an interview with the sports newspaper Marca published Tuesday.

Lineker, reported to have had offers from Italian clubs Fiorentina and Genoa and French clubs Monaco, said he had thought hard about a move to Italy.

"It would be easy to adapt, but the football's not very attractive to me," said Lineker, adding that apart from AC Milan, Internazionale and Roma, Italian teams played "very slow football" and produced few goals.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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IN THE RIGHT ORDER

Both vulnerable. South deals

NORTH
♠ J 10
♥ K Q J 5
♦ Q 8 6 2
♣ Q 8 3

WEST EAST
♠ K 9 7 3 ♠ 8 6 5 4 2
♥ 10 9 8 ♥ 7 6 2
♦ 4 3 ♦ 9 7
♣ K 10 7 5 ♣ J 9 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q
♥ A 4 3
♦ A K J 10 5
♣ A 6 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 3 ♣ Pass

3 ♣ Pass 6 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠

When there is an obvious line, bridge players sometimes overlook the other options. A good player didn't spot his second chance on this hand, and paid a heavy price.

After his partner's strong opening bid, which showed a balanced 23-24 points, North used the Stayman convention in an attempt to find a 4-4 heart fit. When he found none, he leaped straight to where he wanted the hand to be played.

West attacked with a heart, and declarer could count 11 fast tricks. The spade finesse was there to be taken, so most declarers wasted no time. They won the first trick in dummy and led the jack of spades to the queen and West's king. "Twas a sad tale—they started and ended with 11 tricks when there were 12 to be taken, as the cards lay."

There was plenty of time for the spade finesse—if that was going to work, declarer would always come to 12 tricks. The club suit offered an additional chance for the fulfilling trick, but it had to be tried before declarer tackled spades.

One declarer who saw this possibility was Michael Valentine, owner of the new Ace Point Backgammon and Chess Club in New York City. He won the first trick in hand and immediately led a low club toward the queen. If West had the king, as was the case here, dummy's queen would become the extra trick declarer desperately needs. If West played low and the queen lost to the king, declarer would win any return and then cash all his winners outside the spade suit, taking care to end up on the table. He would then fall back on the spade finesse, and his club play would have cost nothing.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Next time let a professional install the air conditioner!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

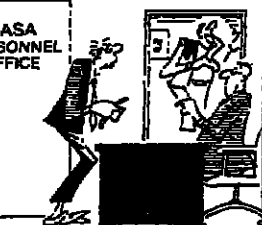
Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CRAID

UFYSS

LARTEY

PREEMT



HE WANTED TO BE AN ASTRONAUT, BUT THEY SAID ALL HE HAD TAKEN UP IN SCHOOL WAS THIS.

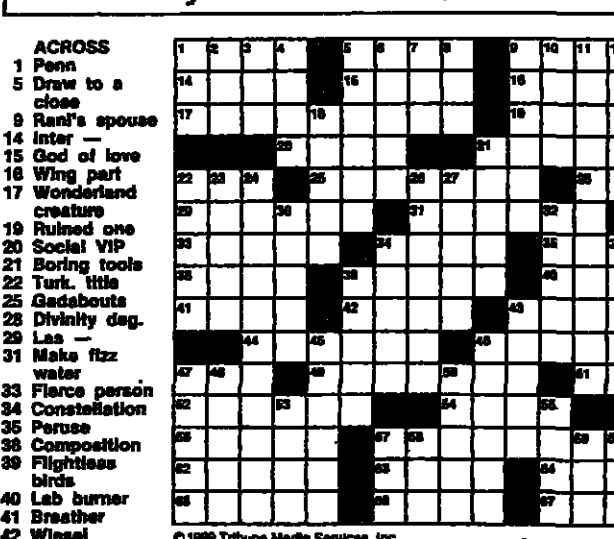
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUARD HITCH STICKY COSTLY

Answer: What to say to the man who thinks he can afford a boat like this—"YACHTS" OF LUCK

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Across: 1. Glib
2 Down: 2. Drove to a close
3 Across: 3. Ran's spouse
4 Down: 4. Inter
5 Across: 5. God of love
6 Down: 6. Wing part
7 Across: 7. Wonderland creature
8 Down: 8. Ruined one
9 Across: 9. Social VIP
10 Down: 10. Boring tools
11 Across: 11. Turt. title
12 Down: 12. Gadabouts
13 Across: 13. Divinity dog
14 Down: 14. Las
15 Across: 15. Make fizz
16 Down: 16. Water
17 Across: 17. Fiery person
18 Down: 18. Constellation
19 Across: 19. Porous
20 Down: 20. Composition
21 Across: 21. Flightless birds
22 Down: 22. Lab burner
23 Across: 23. Breathe
24 Down: 24. Wisest
25 Across: 25. Criminal
26 Down: 26. Highlander's garb
27 Across: 27. Most unchiv
28 Down: 28. Lawyers' org.
29 Across: 29. Goss along with
30 Down: 30. Understand
31 Across: 31. Bavarian city
32 Down: 32. Large part of Earth
33 Across: 33. Trumpet tone
34 Down: 34. Joke victim
35 Across: 35. Moth
36 Down: 36. Navy slammer
37 Across: 37. Enthusi
38 Down: 38. Clarinet
39 Across: 39. Hardened plastic abbr.
40 Down: 40. Toward the mouth
41 Across: 41. Type of punch
42 Down: 42. Ghostly
43 Across: 43. Flintlock
44 Down: 44. Snake
45 Across: 45. Give up office
46 Down: 46. Fossil resin
47 Across: 47. Battle of the
48 Down: 48. Singer Bobby
49 Across: 49. Angered
50 Down: 50. Hairy
51 Across: 51. Canoe need
52 Down: 52. Eggs
53 Across: 53. Was ahead

Peanuts

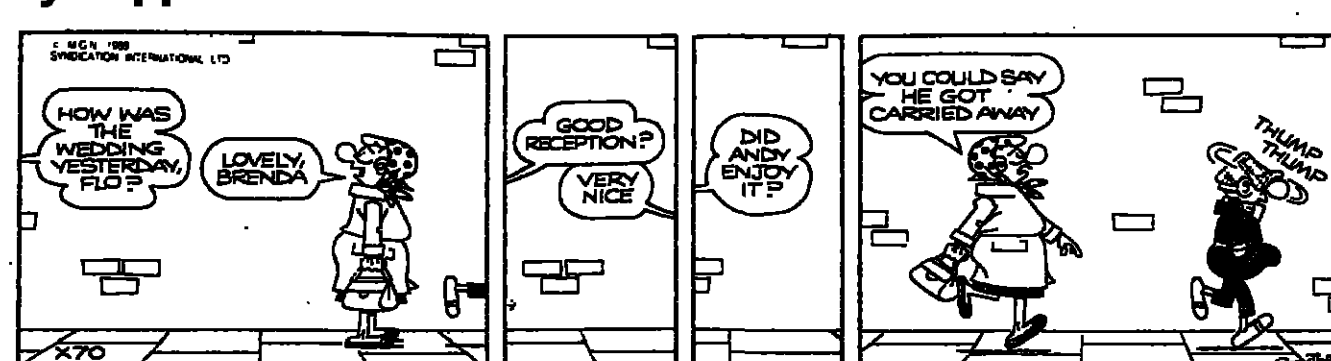


B.C.

BY JOHNNY HART



Andy Capp



More dead bodies found in Fergana;
Gorbachev blames fundamentalism

Uzbek situation still complicated

MOSCOW (R) — Police and troops combing gutted houses are still finding bodies of victims of 10 days of clashes in the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, the Soviet Interior Ministry said Tuesday.

The most recent incident recorded in the area was Monday but the situation remained complicated, it added.

The latest figures showed 90 people had died in the Fergana valley, including one policeman, spokesman Boris Mikhailov told a news conference. Press reports have indicated about 100 people died, and Islamic sources put the toll much higher.

Mikhailov said 974 people were injured in the clashes, in which Uzbeks hunted down a minority Meskhetians, a Turkic people deported to Central Asia from Georgia in 1944 by Josef Stalin. Mikhailov said many of them were hunted down in their own

homes. Between 11,000 and 12,000 Interior Ministry troops had been sent to the area to restore order.

"We are still finding corpses in burned-out houses. The majority are Meskhetians," Mikhailov said. "The figures are subject to change and the situation remains complicated."

He said the last incident recorded in the area was Monday in the town of Namangan, where Uzbeks set upon a Meskhetian and then brought traffic to halt. In Bonn, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev blamed the unrest on Islamic fundamentalism. Gorbachev and members of the Soviet parliament appealed in

vain last week for an end to the violence.

Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov appeared on television Tuesday touring wrecked homes and talking to farmers. It seemed he was still in the troubled area, where he arrived Monday.

Reports last weekend from Uzbekistan indicated some rioters had attacked Communist Party offices and police stations and were marching under green Muslim banners.

Reporters contacted in the Uzbek capital Tashkent spoke of no incidents Tuesday in the Fergana area to the southeast.

They said authorities were continuing an airlift to move 17,000 Meskhetians to central Russia and other parts of the country. Soviet television Monday reported that a shortage of aircraft was hampering the operation. In Bonn, Gorbachev said Islamic



Meskhetians clustering in a refugee camp set up in the Fergana Valley of Soviet Uzbekistan after ethnic rioting in the republic.

mic fundamentalism was aggravating the unrest, adding that calm had not returned.

Gorbachev spoke briefly to reporters at the Soviet embassy in Bonn before meeting West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

"In Uzbekistan the situation is still unsettled," he said. "It turned out that it is not only a question of inter-ethnic relations, but fundamentalism has barred its

teeth." Ryzhkov would examine the trouble "on the spot," Gorbachev said.

Asked whether the situation was interfering with his Bonn visit, which began Monday, Gorbachev answered good-naturedly: "Everything influences it — even the sun and the clouds."

"But it would be an illusion to think that the president of the

Soviet Union could have a quiet life," he said, prompting a chuckle from Genscher and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who were standing nearby.

"Therefore you have to work," added Gorbachev, who is both Soviet president and Communist Party chief.

Both groups involved in the violence are Muslims, but the Uzbeks belong to the majority Sunni sect while the Meskhetians are Shi'ites.

Gorbachev appealed twice last week for a halt to the violence.

The disorders prompted rumours that Gorbachev would cancel his four-day trip to West Germany. He went ahead with the visit but West German sources said some of the planning had suffered as the Kremlin was distracted by the riots.

De Mita gets new mandate

ROME (AP) — Caretaker Premier Ciriaco de Mita received a presidential mandate to form a new government Tuesday and said he would try to resurrect the same five-party coalition that fell three weeks ago.

However, the Christian Democrat politician admitted it would not be easy to form Italy's 49th post-war government and that no progress could be made until after Sunday's voting for seats in the European Parliament.

With the election campaign in full swing, both the Christian Democrats and their archrivals, the Socialists, had hoped President Francesco Cossiga would hold off naming a premier-designate.

But Cossiga, under increasing pressure to make a move to solve the political crisis, announced his choice of de Mita and summoned him to the presidential palace Tuesday morning. Opposition parties had complained that the delay in resolving the crisis is holding up such important matters as reducing Italy's \$95 billion budget deficit because most government work has come to a standstill.

Leaving the president's office, de Mita said he would seek to form a government based on an alliance of parties receiving "the constant, growing consensus of Italians."

That was a reference to series of local elections, the most recent in Sardinia last weekend, that have seen gains by the Christian Democrats and Socialists as well as the smaller parties in the fallen



Ciriaco de Mita

coalition. De Mita resigned May 19 after Socialist leader Bettino Craxi said he could no longer support the governing coalition. He accused de Mita of failing to show any leadership.

De Mita conceded he will only be able to form a new government if he can overcome the differences that caused the political crisis. He said it was also necessary not to interfere in the final days of the European Parliament election campaign.

With nearly all votes counted in the Sardinia election, the Christian Democrats, Italy's long dominant party, had 34.9 per cent of the vote, up from 32.2 per cent five years ago, and the Socialists 13.9 per cent, up from 10.1 per cent.

Reflecting a national trend, the Communists, Italy's no. 2 party, slumped to 23.1 per cent, down from 28.7 per cent. The rest of the vote went to smaller or regional parties.

Political commentators said the results showed that voters supported the five-party coalition, which also includes the small Social Democrat, Republican and Liberal parties.

Polish premier quits race to parliament

WARSAW (Agencies) — Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski has announced that he would not seek a seat in the next parliament, but did not rule out continuing to lead the government.

The announcement Monday came after the council of state issued a decree ordering supplemental elections Sunday for 33 parliament seats that were left vacant because voters rejected the "National List" of leading communist and allied politicians running unopposed June 4.

Rakowski was one of the candidates who failed to get the required 50 per cent of votes cast.

A television presenter read out a brief statement by Rakowski pledging it respect the will of the voters.

"I have decided not to stand in the run-off elections," Rakowski said.

"I am not leaving public life. On the contrary, I will serve my nation with all my might in such posts as my party and the constitutional state organs wish to entrust me with and which I feel capable of handling," he said.

The electoral law had to be changed to allow second round polling, intended for other constituencies where candidates failed to win more than half the votes, to be extended to seats contested by "National List" candidates.

Rakowski's future looked in doubt because his government will resign as a normal procedure when the current parliament is dissolved after the elections, in which the Solidarity opposition trade union movement won almost every seat it contested and the Communist Party was humiliated.

The official PAP news agency said 66 new candidates from the Communist Party and allied groups would contest the 33 seats in the run-off elections.

The June 4 elections were the freest in post-war Poland and saw Solidarity win 160 of the 161 seats allowed to it in the Sejm, the existing parliament house, and 92 seats in a new, completely freely elected senate.

In addition to the supplemental vote to fill the 33 vacancies, runoff elections are scheduled Sunday to decide 262 contested Sejm seats and eight senate seats in which no candidate got 50 per cent of the vote in the first round.

Only two out of 35 senior politicians nominated by the Communist Party and its allies for the unopposed "National List" were not rejected by the voting majority.

Besides Rakowski, the rejected candidates included Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak and six other members of the ruling Communist Party politburo.

The vacancies were a delicate political problem. At "round-table" talks in April between authorities and the Solidarity-led opposition it was determined that the party's coalition would have a guaranteed 65 per cent, or 299 seats, in the 460-member Sejm, while the opposition was to get 35 per cent, or 161 seats.

With 33 vacant seats, the party would have only 264 seats.

The decision not to have any of the rejected candidates run again appeared aimed at heading off possible voter dissatisfaction that their first decision was being thwarted.

Key Palme murder case witness says he was promised reward

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — A key prosecution witness said Tuesday that police promised him a large reward if he gave evidence against the man accused of killing Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in 1986.

"The police told me I would get 50 million crowns (\$7.4 million), I was manipulated," Ulf Spinnars told a packed courtroom on the third day of the trial.

The Swedish government offered a 50 million crown reward to anyone providing information leading them to Palme's killer.

But Chief Prosecutor Anders Helin produced a tape of the police interrogation of Spinnars and said that nowhere was the word "reward" mentioned.

Spinnars has been considered an important prosecution witness in the case against Christer Pettersson, 42, who denied killing Palme when the trial

opened last week.

He originally told police that Pettersson with whom he occasionally stayed, did not get home until about 1 a.m. on the night of the murder, Feb. 28, 1986. This would have given him time to shoot Palme at 11.21 and travel home.

Pettersson claims he was home by about midnight after spending the evening in a Stockholm nightclub.

Spinnars, who like the defendant has admitted being a drug user and alcoholic who spent most of his days drinking, told the court he now thought Pettersson had arrived home earlier.

"I can't remember the minutes, but I think it was around midnight. But it could have been 10 minutes to 12 or five minutes after," he said.

The prosecution failed to get Spinnars to confirm that Pet-

tersson had a motive to kill Palme and could have easily obtained a murder weapon.

"We have never talked about politics," he replied to questions, adding: "I have never seen a weapon at his flat."

Spinnars, led into the courtroom between two policemen, wore a tattered jeans jacket and baggy jogging trousers and refused to remove his cap and glasses, apparently to keep his face hidden from courtroom artists.

He also refused to speak until the court agreed that his testimony would not be broadcast on national radio. Previous sessions have been broadcast either live or with a half-hour delay to allow minor editing.

After a 15-minute recess, chief magistrate Michael Af Geijerstam ordered the radio not to transmit from the courtroom.

Expedition discovers mighty German battleship

BOSTON (AP) — After a fruitless search last year, the German battleship Bismarck has been found on the ocean floor 960 kilometres off the coast of France, 48 years after it was sunk by the British navy.

The Bismarck was located Monday under 4,572 metres of water by a remote-controlled robot named Argo that scuttles across the ocean floor. Argo and his master, expedition leader Dr. Robert Ballard, also discovered the sunken Titanic four years ago.

The Bismarck was sitting upright on the sea floor "intact in an excellent state of preservation" about 960 kilometres west of Brest on the Brittany coast.

said Ballard, who is based at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod.

The discovery is likely to trigger great curiosity among naval historians, said Charles Nelmeier, a history professor at the U.S. naval academy.

"They'll be looking for the sort of technology the Germans had at the time, because this ship was considered state-of-the-art," he said. The find could answer questions about the way the ship went down and "how the crew lived and survived at sea on a German warship," he added.

No human remains were found near the Bismarck, on which all but about 100 of the 2,200 crew members perished.

A memorial service for those who perished was held aboard one of the expedition's ships.

The ship will be left undisturbed as a grave site, like the Titanic, according to David Gallo, assistant director of the Centre for Marine Exploration at Woods Hole. The battleship might be explored by the sophisticated robot, though, Gallo said.

Ballard and a research team searched several days for the Bismarck last year. Instead of the Bismarck, the explorers found a 19th century sailing ship that has yet to be identified, Gallo said.

"There were quite a few reports about its position when it sank," Gallo said. "But the

problem is, those reports can be off by a mile or more, and a mile at sea, when you're looking at the sea floor, represents a very large area to be covered in a search."

The demise of the dreaded Bismarck, which was equipped with eight 38-centimetre guns, began on May 24, 1941, when it encountered the royal navy off the coast of Greenland.

The Bismarck sank Britain's battle cruiser Hood but was hit by the Prince of Wales. The Germans then fled south for occupied France with the British in pursuit.

Two days later, British warships and aircraft located the crippled vessel and launched a furious attack. The Bismarck

finally went down the next day.

The successful campaign was a significant victory for the Allies, who thwarted Hitler's plan to use the Bismarck to raid Atlantic Ocean shipping lanes.

Nelmeier said the victory also gave a big psychological boost to the royal navy, which was stunned by the loss of the Hood. "This gave confidence to the carrier-aviation community that they could indeed sink a battleship," he said.

The expedition was jointly funded by Turner Broadcasting System Inc. and a group of private investors. The National Geographic Society plans to produce a documentary on the discovery that will be televised next fall.

Peking squelches Shanghai revolt

By Terril Jones
The Associated Press

SHANGHAI — Authorities have effectively snuffed out the student-led democracy movement in China's largest city through a campaign of intimidation and midnight arrests.

The last symbol of the popular uprising, a 2.5-metre model of the Statue of Liberty, which had been triumphantly paraded around Shanghai streets in mid-May, was torn down Monday at the city government's direction.

The statue, made of 28 slabs of styrofoam stacked like a layered cake, stood for the past few weeks at Shanghai's Fudan University, its torch seemingly raised in defiance at the back of a statue of communist China's founder, Mao Tse-Tung, standing only 100 metres away.

Like the Statue of Liberty, most students are gone from Shanghai's campuses.

The activists have fled in terror as authorities sweep through Shanghai and other major cities, arresting in midnight raids those who led or took part in protests here and in Peking.

Other students have packed their bags since classes have been suspended at most schools since at least early May, when widespread pro-democracy demonstrations broke out.

The arrests came less than a week after Chinese troops stormed democracy supporters in

Peking, with automatic rifles spitting bullets and tanks smashing through traffic barriers. As many as 3,000 people died, according to Chinese and Western diplomatic estimates, while the Chinese government acknowledges only 300 deaths, mostly those of soldiers.

Martial law has been in effect in Peking since May 20, but has not been declared elsewhere in China during the current crisis.

"They're arresting students, so all our leaders have run off," said a woman at Fudan University, which along with Shanghai's Tongji University is considered the most activist. "It's all over for now. But they'll be back."

'Spooked'

A fellow student majoring in Chinese literature said the government spooked the students into going underground. "As soon as the government makes a serious move like arresting people, no one dares show his face," he said.

"They took the wall posters down Sunday, the ones right by the front gate next to the Mao Tse-Tung statue," he said. "No one has the guts to put up any more."

Also helping to squelch the uprising in China's largest city is the fact that people here did not approach the democracy movement with the same fervour as those from Peking, said a 21-year-old factory worker. "After a

few marches we don't have the momentum that Peking has," he said. "They're at the centre of government, and that keeps them going."

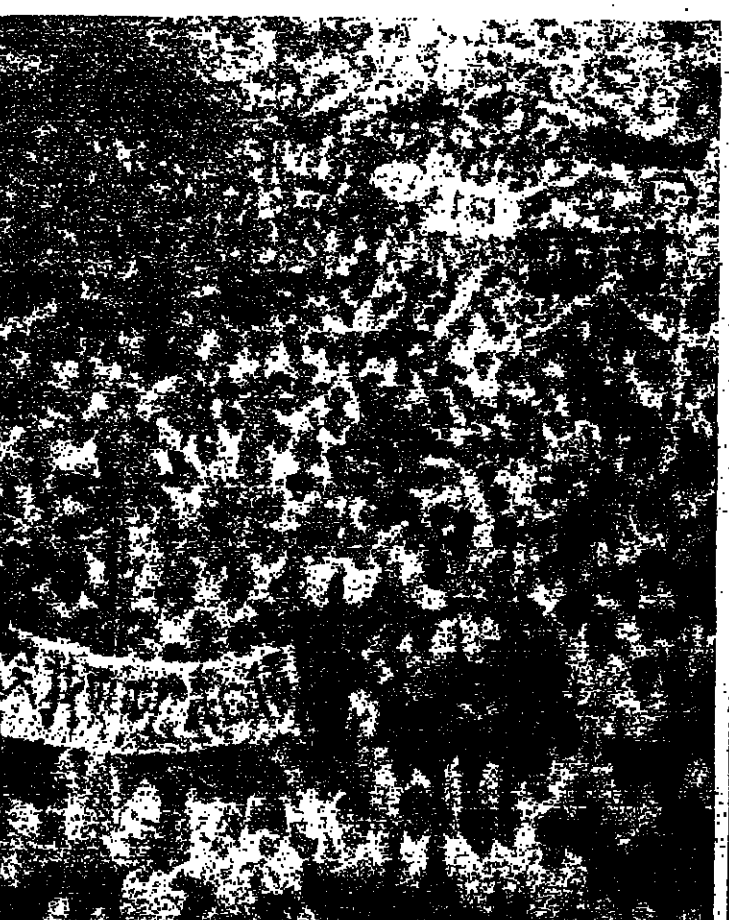
Security authorities have rounded up at least 150 people in Shanghai alone in the last three days, mostly workers who took part in street demonstrations.

Warnings to students appeared in Shanghai newspapers Monday, ordering student "masterminds" to disband the outlawed Shanghai autonomous student union and turn themselves in.

One of those reported arrested in China's press was identified as Yao Yongzhan, a Fudan University student who heads an outlawed student union. A resident of Hong Kong, he was stopped at Shanghai's airport Sunday when he showed up for a flight to Hong Kong with several British students and British consulate officials.

Police have also cracked down on workers who helped students move dozens of buses into place last week, creating havoc on Shanghai's already swollen streets. Eleven leaders of the banned labour union have been arrested, according to police.

On Friday, 50,000 marched in Shanghai in the largest protest since the bloody assault in Peking. Students gave the government 48 hours to begin direct talks with the students on publicising the democracy movement and the events in Peking.



The last march in Shanghai... About 50,000 protesters stage a rally through the heart of Shanghai Friday in support of democracy demands. It was the last public display of democratic sentiments in China's second largest city before authorities moved in.

COLUMN

Eastwood redirects sights on elephants

HARARE (AP) — Actor Clint Eastwood says he hopes his first African film venture will encourage the conservation of wild animals, particularly the African elephant. The movie will chronicle the "obsessive hunting" of big game animals for ivory or sports. Eastwood said: "I think it is better in the long run to have animals alive than dead trophies," he said. "I personally will not buy ivory for this reason."

Eastwood arrived in Zimbabwe from France and was scheduled to travel 390 kilometres to the remote town of Kariba to begin filming "White Hunter, Black Heart" Tuesday. He is producer, director and star of the movie, based on Peter Viertel's novel set in Africa during the filming of director John Huston's classic "The African Queen."

Camera in ladies' toilets

CATELLON, Spain (R) — Women customers at a discotheque in eastern Spain have complained the owner made video films of them going to the toilet and then sold the tapes. A customer at the disco in the town of Jerica, near Castellon, spotted a camera while she was in the lavatory Saturday night, local officials said Monday. Her boyfriend found the video machine in a back-room and took a film to the police, who are investigating. The disco owner said the camera was installed to watch clients suspected of damaging the toilet. But a group of about 300 women who protested outside the disco Sunday said if that was the case the men's toilet would have been monitored too.

Eddie Murphy helps Hoffman

NEW YORK (AP) — Oscar-winning actor Dustin Hoffman had an unlikely coach to help him prepare for his role as Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" — comedian Eddie Murphy. "Eddie Murphy has been a great help and read it through with me four times," Hoffman said in an interview with People magazine. "If I can do just half of what he did, I'm there." The production by Peter Hall also starred British actress Geraldine James as Portia.

Hammer out of grace

LOS ANGELES (AP) — After industrialist Armand Hammer decided not to give his \$20-million art collection to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, its trustees decided they don't want the 21-year member on the board anymore. Hammer's term will expire June 30, following the board's refusal last week to renew Hammer's trusteeship. Said museum board President Daniel Belin: "The chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp. has been a board member since 1968. Hammer, 91, dashed expectations in January 1988 by announcing he would not be donating his collection of old master and 19th century paintings to the museum. He had insisted that his collection be housed in its own wing, separate from the museum's existing collection and overseen by a separate curator, Belin and others said. "That was unacceptable," Belin said. Hammer subsequently decided to house his art in a private museum to be built in nearby Westwood for at least \$10 million. Several Occidental shareholders have filed a lawsuit trying to block the plan, claiming it is a waste of corporate assets without significant benefit to the company.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	13	24
ATHENS	15	24
BAHRAIN	30	35
BANGKOK	27	31
BELGRADE	17	22
CAIRO	20	28
CHICAGO	18	21
COPENHAGEN	10	22
FRANKFURT	12	24
GENEVA	10	25
HONG KONG	27	31
ISTANBUL	15	23
JAKARTA	17	24
LAGOS	12	24
LONDON	12	24
MADRID	12	24
MECCA	24	30
MONTREAL	06	21
MOSCOW	14	22
NEW DELHI	15	22
NEW YORK	15	22
PARIS	16	21
ROME	14	21
TOKYO	16	21
VIENNA	14	21